The Bee.

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Red Raspberries,	Water Melons,
Cherries,	Currants,
Apples,	Peaches,
Telephone Peas,	Summer Squash,
Cauliflower,	Tomatoes,
Wax Beans,	String Beans,
Cucumbers,	Beets,
Celery,	Lettuce,
Saratoga Chips,	Olives.

CHEESE

Edam,	Paragon,
Vermont,	Pine Apple,
Roquefort,	Imported Swiss,
Stilton,	Sap Sago,

—AND—

FINE TABLE WINES.

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ARMSTRONG & CLARKE'S.

MANTELS

Which combine all the good qualities and all of the lesser ones are what we endeavor at all times to have. The designs are pretty, the material good, the finish most perfect, or less perfect, as the buyer may desire. By less perfect we mean less expensive. Some people do not want to pay as much as others. It's not every one who would buy a Mantel for $23, yet many would expect to pay more. You can choose which.

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Call and see them, they are beauties

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CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of our own manufacture, at low prices; Wooden and Willow ware, Hammocks and Croquet Sets, Baskets of every variety, Rattan and Reed Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

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Best Service! Scales on Wagons!

Customers Get What They Pay For.

Last year's unused coupons redeemed. All contracts carried out. A trial will convince you.

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PLUMBERS!

Gas and Steam Fitters!

Have removed from 328 Adams St., to

631 & 633 St. Clair St.

Hot Weather Prices!

ON ALL OUR

WALL PAPER

You will be Surprised at our Low Prices.

Allen & Parkhurst.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY.

WEATHER.

Ohio forecast—Fair weather and warmer. Winds shifting to southerly.

Lower Michigan—Fair weather, with light showers probable to-morrow. Slightly warmer, southerly winds.

Local indications for the next 24 hours from 3 p. m.: Warmer, fair weather. Variable winds.

LOCAL.

Funeral of Capt. Rooney.
Ohio State Bar association.
Boy's body found in the bay.
Council committee deliberations.
Prize fight on the Michigan border.
Democratic primaries to-morrow.
Meeting of labor unions last night.
Syndicate being formed to lay pipe.
Gas trustees surprised with some bills.
Notes gathered at government building.
Railroad intelligence of general importance.
David Robison submits a proposition for settlement of street car fight.

UNITED STATES.

Great harvest prospects.
Tale of cannibalism in Brazil.
Nicolay comes back at McClure.
Nine millions in sugar bounties.
Wapakoneta talking water works.
Phoebe Couzins ruled off the track.
Port Huron Chinese to be sent back.
The Christian Endeavor convention.
Another republican postmaster short.
The first regiment O. N. G. disbanded.
A worthy woman wins a Chicago law suit.
Work on the 12-inch guns at the navy yards.
Swindler Beresford to be taken back to Georgia.
Discussing the canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio.
Novel elopement of a pair of youngsters from Pennsylvania.
The Toledo & Western railroad to be pushed to completion.
The July conference of the Knights of Labor to be postponed.
The administration's queer way of handling the Keystone affair.
Dr. Daniels tells of the electrocution from a professional standpoint.
The government loses its interstate commerce case against the St. Paul.

FOREIGN.

A revolt in Para.
The kaiser in London.
Horrible tales of voudooism in Hayti.
The Dublin Nation turns up its toes.
What Mexico thinks about reciprocity.
A filibustering party to invade Mexico.
Opposition to the marriage of Ferdinand to a maid of honor.
The British and Venezuelans dispute Dillon and O'Brien's health.

CAPTURED BY CAMPBELL.

An Enthusiastic Convention in Dayton.

Montgomery County Will Send a Solid Delegation to Cleveland for the Present Governor.

DAYTON, July 10.—There was a battle royal here between the Campbell and Neal factions, but the Campbells won the day and captured the entire delegation by a vote of 892 to 333.

The delegation was instructed to cast their ballots for Campbell.

Resolutions were also passed indorsing Campbell's administration. The Campbell men are very happy.

The delegates are George W. Houk, R. D. Marshall, John Haves, Hugh Gordon, Joseph Wasserich, William Huffman, C. E. Gilliland, John I. Maloney, Burkhardt Martz, Henry Gross, J. C. Patterson, J. H. Dowling, Paul Kingston, Walter Staley, C. L. Bauman, Tom L. White, W. A. Mays, John Francis, John Stengel, Thomas Leen, Henry Hanitch, John Kramer, William Stine, Joseph Schultz, Isaac Weinreich.

KILLED AND CREMATED.

Frightful Work of a Bolt of Lightning in Texas.

CLIFTON, Tex., July 10.—Yesterday evening the house of S. P. Anderson, a Swede living 15 miles west of here, was struck by lightning, killing his wife and three daughters—all that were in the house.

Anderson was close to the building when the bolt struck, but the flames were so rapid, being fed by the explosion of a five-gallon can of oil, that none but the wife could be taken from the house, the daughters burning with the building. The house was rodded.

SLASHED TO DEATH.

Horrible Death of a Farmer Near Delta.

Caught in the Wheels of a Binder He Was so Badly Injured That He Lived But a Few Moments.

WAUSEON, July 10.—Joseph Mack, a prominent farmer living one-half mile east of Delta, at 11 o'clock to-day was cutting wheat.

The binder clogged and he got down to fix it.

The horses started and the knives cut his eyes out, and the wheels mashed his head and legs. He lived but a few moments.

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For Friday and Saturday, Only.

All our Tinselled, Trimmed and Braided $5 and $7 Jackets at $2.90.

First Come--First Choice.

C. A. HARLEY & CO.

LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE

And see to it that it shines from one of those Elegant New Lamps that

J. J. FREEMAN

is just putting on the market. Rich "Onyx and Gold," "First Empire," "Oxydized Silver," and and all the new finishes.

Magnificent Onyx Tables, Mirrors, Etc. If you wish to look at beautiful goods, at summer prices, come in and we

WILL CLOSE AT 6:30. WILL HELP YOU.

ANCIENT LONDON.

The Kaiser's Visit Was a Crowning Success.

The German Emperor as Popular as Wales.

Prince George to Be Taken Out of American Waters.

Opposition to Ferdinand's Marriage.

All the News of the Busy Old World Gathered by an Army of Correspondents and Cabled to the Bee Readers.

LONDON, July 10.—The city is in gala attire. Everybody who has bunting has brought it out and the flags of Great Britain and Prussia are seen everywhere. Many shops have been closed for the day, in order to give employes a chance to see the parade, and many thousands have come to town from various parts of the country, and even Scotland and Ireland.

Meantime the kaiser has been taking things very methodically. This forenoon he quietly visited the naval exhibition. The visit was strictly private, the exhibition being closed to the public during the entire morning. It is said the kaiser showed the greatest interest in the trophies of Nelson and Trafalger.

After returning to Buckingham palace the kaiser prepared for his grand entry to the city proper, of old London. English, Scotch and Irish batallions of the regular soldiers lined the streets. They had been brought from Aldershot for that purpose, having been encamped during the night in Richmond park. The route of the procession was by way of the Strand, Fleetwood street and Ludgate Hill.

Large crowds filled the streets and every point of vantage was thronged with sightseers. The kaiser and kaiserin had a most brilliant staff. They rode amid the loud plaudits of the multitude, the Prince of Wales, who acted as the kaiser's escort, also being heartily applauded.

The German celebrities in the suite of the kaiser also shared in the favor of the multitude, according as they happened to be known or unknown to the British public.

At the Guild hall Lord Mayor Savory received the distinguished visitors, surrounded by the members of the corporation in their robes of office. The recorder on behalf of the corporation read an address of welcome.

He spoke of the pleasure which the representatives of the ancient city of London felt at being honored by the presence of the high and mighty prince, the grandson of their beloved queen, and he alluded to a reception given by the city, many years before, to the late Emperor Frederick, the crown prince of Prussia, and his consort, the princess royal of England.

The address conveyed the usual congratulations and expressions for a long reign by the kaiser and kaiserin over a united Germany.

The kaiser replied briefly, and in language that won the hearts of his hearers. He spoke of his late father, and the honor shown to him by the city of London, and he expressed his deep interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the city.

A luncheon followed and the loving cup, with its spiced drink was passed around, the kaiser, however, not quaffing deeply of its contents.

The speeches at luncheon were purposely brief, the toast of "The Kaiser" being added to the usual list.

This evening the kaiser dined with the duke of Cambridge and later in the evening he visited in state the grand ball given in his honor by the queen at Buckingham palace. The attendance included the flower of the british nobility, as well as distinguished commoners. It was a most brilliant affair.

Prince George, son of the Prince of Wales, is, according to admiralty orders, no longer to flourish in North American waters. The gunboat Trush, on which Prince George is lieutenant-commander, is to be put out to commission, and its place will be taken on the North American station by a new cruiser, the Tartar, of three thousand five hundred horsepower.

The prince is said to be a great favorite in the colonies, and will no doubt be missed. He is also well liked in England, being about the only useful member of the royal family.

A dispatch from Bucharest says that the lower class is becoming very much excited on account of the opposition of the nobility to the proposed marriage of Prince Ferdinand, heir to the throne, to Mademoiselle Varnesco, one of the queen's maids of honor. The nobility oppose the match on the ground that the young woman is not of high rank, while with the poorer fort of the people, this fact makes the projected alliance all the more popular.

BIRMINGHAM STIRRED UP.

An Indiana Evangelist's Experience in the Southern City.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10.—Evangelist Dixon Williams has created a great stir in Birmingham.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church brought him here to conduct a grand revival, and built him a tabernacle to seat 1,500 people.

He was to stay a month and furnish a great singer to do the singing. He came and for a while people flooded to hear him. Then he had to leave for Indiana on business and stayed ten days.

The meetings came near falling through, but were carried on by a pastor, and during this time all the real conversions of the meetings took place.

The contributions did not pan out. It was a big struggle to keep the meetings going until it was closed with the church $900 in debt, and no results worth mentioning. The church got together $400 for him and paid his board bill of $170. He demanded $1,000. They refused. He offered to knock off $350 and take $750 in full satisfaction.

They had raised all they could. Rev. Dixon then sent a claim for $250 to a lawyer with instructions to sue on it. The lawyer would not take the case, and the reverend evangelist withdrew his suit. Mr. Williams came here from Indiana.

Resulted in Murder.

NORFOLK, Va., July 10.—A feud between the McPuerson and McRay families in Warwick county resulted in the murder of Leon McPherson and his six-year-old daughter. The heads of the two families recently had a dispute over the ownership of certain lands. Yesterday the quarrel was renewed and resulted in the shooting of McPuerson and his little girl, who happened to be with her father. McRay escaped. He is being pursued, however, and if captured will probably be lynched.

Three Sons Drowned.

CORAL, N. Y., July 10.—Clifford Silver, aged 10, fell into Flushing creek last night and was drowned. His brother, who is 12 years old, made an attempt to jump after the drowning boy but was held back by an unknown man who made no effort rescue the boy. The Silver family has been particularly unfortunate in the matter of drowning accidents. This is third son of the family who has lost his life in that way.

A Postmaster Short.

BOSTON, July 10.—Postmaster Martin L. Harlow, of Whitman, Mass., was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Hackett upon a complaint of one of the postoffice inspectors whose post is at Boston, charging embezzlement of public money to the extent of $1,100 or more.

Freight Wreck.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 10.—Freight train No. 163 from this city to Madison, on the Big Four road, was wrecked at Rock Creek at 8 o'clock this morning. The engine and 13 cars are now in the creek bottom. John Boos, the fireman, was instantly killed.

THE TOLEDO AND WESTERN

People Along the Line Happy Over the Prospects.

Work to Begin in a Few Days at Alexis in Building the Road to Chicago and Detroit.

LAGRANGE, Ind., July 10.—(Special)—The Toledo & Western Railway party arrived here last night.

At every place along the line the business is in excellent condition, and at Pioneer Mr. McLean informed the local committee that construction will commence on or before August 1.

All of the towns are doing good work.

To-day the party will go to Goshen, and on Saturday will drive to Laporte.

At no time since the inception of this enterprise were prospects so flattering for the speedy construction of the road as at present.

Within a few days work will commence at Alexis, west toward Chicago and north towards Detroit.

Both roads will be constructed at once.

Tour of Inspection.

PIONEER, O., July 10.—(Special)—An English drag, drawn by four horses and carrying 12 men, left here at 6 o'clock yesterday morning on a tour of inspection of the Toledo & Western railway survey, en route from Toledo westward.

The party stopped at the Joy hotel last night, and will go to-day westward by Angola, Lagrange and Goshen, Ind. They are favorably impressed with route and with country.

THEY SLEPT IN THE WOODS.

Young Lovers Find Their Path to Be Thorny.

A Pretty Girl Dressed Up as a Tramp in Order to Elope With the Choice of Her Heart.

ALLIANCE, O., July 10.—Two youthful tramps were arrested here early yesterday morning as they alighted from a freight train out of Pittsburg.

Upon being locked up it was found that one of them was a girl of sixteen years—a very pretty blonde.. The pair stated to the officers that they were brother and sister and lived in Chicago.

They were locked up and the officials telegraphed their description to Allegheny City. In the evening the young man was released and the girl was taken to Mayor Stillwell's residence and locked in a second story room.

During the night the mayor heard a big noise, and on investigation found that the girl had leaped from the window of her room and escaped with the young man. In the morning they were followed into the country and found sleeping side by side in the woods.

They were brought back to the city, and to-day their relatives arrived and took charge of them. The girl is Bessie Stevens, the daughter of a prominent merchant of Allegheny, and the boy is Wesley Mosley, also of Allegheny, and of a good family. He is eighteen years old, and took this method of eloping with his sweetheart.

Soap Factory Burned—Toledoans In It.

BIRMINGTON, Ala., July 10.—The Birmington soap works, owned by J. D. Coughlin, of Toledo, O., and N. W. Dyer, of Atlanta, Ga., were burned to-day. The loss is $32,000; insurance, $15,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

WILL BE NO CONFERENCE.

July 29 Meeting of Knights Declared Off.

Powderly Finds That There Was Not Enough Interest Shown to Warrant a Gathering.

NEW YORK, July 10.—General Master Workman Powderly yesterday issued a special circular to all local assemblies of the Knights of Labor declaring off for the present the proposed industrial conference which was to have been held on July 29 to take up the platform of the Farmers' alliance and join hands with the third party. The call for this conference has met with so little reponse that Mr. Powderly deemed it wise to take this action.

SHUT OFF HIS WORDS.

Dr. C. M. Daniels Talks on the Electrocution.

He Says the Newspaper Stories are Exaggerated.

How He Watched and What He Witnessed When the Death Current Entered the Murderer's Body.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—Dr. C. M. Daniels, who was one of the witnesses at the Sing Sing electrocutions was interviewed this morning. Dr. Daniels said he was in honor bound not to say anything concerning what happened in the death chamber, but there were some things he could conscientiously tell. He said: "In the first place all the newspaper stories about the awful roasting the men got are very much exaggerated. In fact, they are untrue. There was no roasting, no burning, no horrible smell and no smoke. It was, in fact, just the smoothest and quickest death imaginable. No jarring, or struggling, no twitching or anything of the kind. The men simply sat down and the current was turned on and they were dead. Let me illustrate just how quickly these men died. I wanted to see to convince me absolutely that death was instantaneous—though, really, my own mind did not require such proof—a man receive the current while he was talking. I wanted to see where he would stop, whether in the middle of a syllable, of a word or a sentence; whether he would stop instantly or speak after the current reached him. One man—I won't tell who—received the shock while he was talking. I was bending over and looking him in the face. He started a word. It began with the letter S. He had just articulated the letter when the button was pressed. Nothing but the sound of the letter S passed his lips. It died away suddenly and without any manifestation. The lips made no movement. There was not the slightest change of the facial expression. It was as if all the faculties were paralyzed in an instant."

"And therefore without pain?"

"Absolutely. I am as certain of that as of anything in the world." Continuing, the doctor said that such statements as were published about roasting were absurd. "No sound, not the slightest escaped from any of the men when the button was pressed or afterwards. One of the men died with a smile on his face. It remained unchanged and he was smiling in death when it left the prison. There was no odor in the room."

"Was there any relaxation of the muscles of the cuest as in Kemmler's case?"

"None at all. In one case there was a movement so faint as to be hardly perceptible, but that was probably caused by a slight variation in the current. In no other case was there even the tremor of a muscle."

"Was there any expulsion of air from between the lips, as in Kemmler's case?"

"None whatever. I was close to each man, and had there been any such demonstration I should have known of it. No, there was absolutely nothing. Death was certain on the first contact, and absolutely painless. The electrocutions were successful in almost every particular."

"Why were two contacts necessary?"

"Merely precautionary. The men were dead, but in certain dead stages it is always good to be certain."

Dr. Daniels was shown the United Press dispatch from New York this morning stating that Smiler's body presents a terrible sight, and that the leg is burned and the face seared. Dr. Daniels said that in this case water from the sponges trickled over the skin carrying the current to beyond where the electrodes were applied, and that this was the cause of such appearances. Concluding, Dr. Daniels said that the execution by electricity exemplified on Tuesday was in the neatest, quickest manner possible. It robbed death of its agony and of all external fearfulness, although no manner of death can do away with the inherent fear of death which most men have. "I don't like that part of the law which provides for secrecy, and I believe it will be eventually repealed."

Dr. Daniels brought home with him part of the kidney, liver and blood of the men which he will analyze and carry out some experiments which may substantiate conclusions reached in the Kemmler case.

President Brown Resigns.

NEW YORK, July 10.—At the meeting of the Southern Railroad & Steamship association yesterday a letter was read from ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown, who has been president of the association since its organization, tendering his resignation on the grounds of ill-health and inability to continue his attendance at the meetings. An effort is to be made to have him reconsider this action.

Exaggerated Reports.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 10.—Dispatches from Guatemala say the reports of a revolution there are exaggerated. There has been rioting in Quezaltenango, but this was merely the result of election excitement. Troops have been sent to that point to preserve order.

LIVED IN A DEN OF THIEVES

A Father Trains His Son to Be a Burglar.

The Lad Runs Away from Home and Makes a Report to the Police in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 10.—Charlie Snowden, a bright little chap of eight summers, fell into the hands of the police Wednesday night, to whom he related a remarkable tale.

He says his father is a professional thief holding forth in Wheeling, and because he wanted to train his son up a burglar the boy fled to this city.

The lad declares his father, whose name is George Snowden, is the leader of a gang. It was their practice to use the lad to crawl through windows and coal holes of the houses they wanted to burglarize.

If he refused they threatened to kill him. Recently, when the gang supposed Charlie to be asleep, they one night planned a desperate burglary near Wheeling.

The next day the boy heard that the old man that they robbed was killed in the encounter. He then determined to run away. The police think the boy is telling the truth and have taken the case in hand.

Large Iron Contracts.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10.—The largest iron contract ever made in this district was signed here yesterday between Dearbedeen Coal and Iron company and representatives of several northern and western concerns. The contract calls for the delivery of 40,000 tons of iron at $10 per ton. The best bid by a Pennsylvania company was far in excess of this bid.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Preparations Being Made for the National Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—Secretary J. F. Tillman, of the national executive board of the Farmers' alliance, arrived here yesterday from Nashville to arrange for the national meeting of the order November 17. Indianapolis has not yet been definitely settled as the place of meeting, but the probabilities are it will be. The choice lies between Chicago and Indianapolis, and the chances are that it will come here. Mr. Tillman gives the assurance that the convention is to be an affair of great magnitude.

Send the Celestials Back.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Spaulding telegraphs Collector Geer, of Port Huron, to send the Chinaman recently landed there back to China, and expects the order obeyed. The secretary will to-day have something important to communicate touching the immigration of Chinese.

Most of the Money Recovered.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10.—Richard Breeze, the boy who by clever forgery negotiated $1,000 worth of Trimble & Braley's bank stock, and stole $2,000 worth of other securities and ran away with them, was arrested by the Pinkertons at Charleston, Mo., yesterday. All but $300 of the stolen money was recovered.

TO GO BACK TO GEORGIA.

A Gay Young Deceiver Gets Himself Into Trouble.

He Told Pretty Stories and Found Many Victims.

His Fetching Appearance Won the Heart of an Heiress and Her Father Foolishly Cashed Her Checks.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Governor Hill has countersigned the requisition papers in the case of Walter Beresford, the young English swindler, and to-day he is traveling back to Georgia.

In the cotton state the plausible young Englishman had little difficulty in getting the landed gentry to cash his worthless checks on the Oriental Banking company.

He told them brand new stories of the Prince of Wales and the smart set in London. He said Gordon-Cumming could never have cheated at cards, because he was a "gentleman bred and born," and that he was a brother of Lords Charles and Marcus Beresford, in temporary financial straits, owing, he admitted with manly frankness, "to the thoughtless follies of youth."

Then he told them tales of home—the old home from which all the landed and landless gentry of Georgia hail as well as the Beresfords. Was not Hope Beresford the friend of the south during the war? Of course he was. Would not the south now befriend his young kinsman, whom a generous weakness for an unworthy woman had suddenly impoverished when far away from home? Of course the south would, and in one week upon the gentlefolk of Rome, Ga., young Beresford unloaded $5,000 worth of bogus checks on the Oriental Banking company.

One morning the new found friends of this gallant scion of a historic family woke up to find that he had silently folded his tent and softly stolen away, and the only souvenir that Beresford left the gentlefolk of Rome was a full length portrait of himself in a bearskin hat, for, like all the Beresfords, he had been in the Guards, you know.

Not a word from the gallant ex-guardsman came to his hospitable entertainers, but the bogus checks came back to roost with the legend "N. G." inscribed across their faces, and the gentlemen of Georgia had to pay up.

On Saturday, as announced in the Herald of Monday, Beresford, who had been tracked to New York, was arrested and has since been lodged in a cell at police headquarters.

When I called on this descendant of a hundred earls yesterday, the spinner of ad Ouidaesque yarns refused to spin one for the Herald. He is a little, insignificant man, with sharp, snappy eyes and a general cheapness of appearance which hardly tallies with his alleged noble lineage.

Beresford will be brought before Judge Truax in the supreme court this morning on a writ of habeas corpus, but unless something very unusual occurs before evening he will be on his way to Georgia in charge of Special Officer Jacques Moore, who has been commissioned by the gentlemen of the Country club, Rome, Ga., to bring them back the original of the portrait that adorns their club house.

It will be healing unction to the financial wounds of the Georgia gentlemen to know that during the ten days that young Beresford had leeway in New York and its environs his success was quite as marked as were his operations down Georgia way. It seems well nigh incredible, but it is true that he induced Richard K. Fox to cash one of his checks on the Oriental and exotic banking concern for $1,000.

There were other victims, too, and one at least who is glad in the very cockles of his heart that young Beresford only got a considerable sum of filthy lucre out of him. This gentleman, who shall be nameless, called on Assistant District Attorney McIntyre yesterday and showed him some more bogus checks adorned with young Beresford's flushing signature.

This old gentleman had a long, white beard, and was clothed with the dignity of some sixty-five winters and a fine new suit of broadcloth.

He told Mr. McIntyre with tears in his eyes the following story:

"I do not want to prosecute him. No, sirree. I am glad to get off at the price. My daughter met him ten days ago at a tennis tournament and invited the fascinating young stranger down to our cottage on the New Jersey coast. He came immediately, clad for conquest in a Tuxedo coat and white duck trousers, and the foolish girl fell in love with him and had the audacity to tell me the day before young Beresford was arrested that he was the young man to spend my money.

"Yes, I am glad to get off at the price," and the old gentleman smiled complacently upon the bogus $1,000 check which his late prospective son-in-law had unloaded upon him.

HAD TOO MANY GIRLS.

He Could Not Make a Selection in His Mind.

With Three Photographs in One Hand and a Revolver in the Other He Ended His Misery.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—Holding in one hand the picture of three young ladies, and in the other a revolver, a well dressed young man registering as W. C. Aldrich, Chicago, killed himself at the Republican house last night.

The name registered is probably fictitious for, as though trying to conceal his real identity, the suicide had cut the initials from his shirt and burned them from his handkerchief. He had no baggage. He was apparently 26 years old, with a small, blonde mustache. He wore a diamond ring and had considerable money on his person.

PHŒBE OUT OF OFFICE.

Judge Blodgett Says She is Out for Good and Cannot Get Back.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Judge Blodgett decided the Phoebe Couzins case by rendering a sweeping decision against the ex-secretary of the board of lady managers of the World's Fair.

The court held in short that Miss Couzins is out of office for good and cannot get back. The case was decided on the exceptions made by Miss Couzins to the answer filed to her bill for an injunction to restrain the defendants from ousting her from office.

The court held that the board of lady managers was created by the national commission and received its powers from that body.

These powers extended to the executive committee of the board of lady managers, and it had full power to act inasmuch as Congress had not provided for a continuous session of the board of lady managers which had to delegate its powers to the committee. The committee, the court held, was in fact the board itself.

The court therefore denied the injunction. Miss Couzins was not in the court room to listen to her defeat.

QUAY AND M'CLURE.

The Former Stands by the Latter in the Lincoln Controversy.

BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J., July 10.—"I see by the papers," said senator Quay yesterday, "a division of recollection between Col. McClure and Mr. Nicolay regarding President Lincoln's attitude toward Vice President Hamlin during the convention of '64. I have no desire to enter the controversy, but justice to Col. McClure causes me to speak. It is fresh in my mind now, his recital of the events of the Baltimore convention upon his return to Harrisburg from the national convention. He came to talk with Gov. Curtin. I have not the slightest hesitancy in supporting Col. McClure's statement as it has been printed."

Senator Quay remarked that he will call a meeting of the executive committee of the national committee upon the return of John S. Clarkson from Europe.

Robbed by the Cooley Gang.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 10.—Wm. Foster, a wealthy farmer living near Vanderbilt, was robbed Wednesday night by members of the Cooley gang of $1,300. The robbers were pursued but made good their escape.

Armed With Winchesters.

CATTLESBURG, Ky., July 10.—The war between the Cline and Deskins clans in Logan county, W. Va., is still raging. All the parties are armed with Winchesters, and are firing at each other across Tug river. Three men have been killed within the past week.

The Robert and Minnie.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 10.—Judge Ross of the United States district court has granted an appeal in the case of the schooner Robert and Minnie to the United States courts in San Francisco.

Bound for Vancouver.

YOKOHAMA, July 10.—The Canadian Pacific railroad company's steamer Empress of India left here on the 8th inst. for Vancouver, B. C., with over 400 passengers.

Dillon and O'Brien.

DUBLIN, July 10.—Alderman Dillon, who visited the gentlemen in prison, reports that he found Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Wm. O'Brien in excellent health. They will be released July 30.

Fifty Families Homeless.

PARIS, July 10.—Fire last night destroyed a hamlet near Bourg-D'oysans, 18 miles from Grenoble. Fifty families were rendered homeless.

Died at Fifty.

DUBLIN, July 10.—The Freeman's Journal announces the death of the Nation, a weekly newspaper of this city, on its fiftieth anniversary.

ESMERALDA HAD THE ARMS

Her Claim of Wanting Coal Was Only a Scheme.

She Took the Itata's Arms Far Out at Sea and Let the Charleston Chase the Empty Hulk.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—A British officer named Smith, who has just come from San Diego, reports a conversation he had with Second Officer Taylor of the Itata, which, if true, clears up the mystery of the disappearance of the greater part of the arms and ammunition which the Itata took away from San Diego but did not have on board when she was turned over to the United States at Iquique.

This officer met Taylor in a saloon, and both being Englishmen from the same county they be ame great friends. He says Taylor bragged of the shrewd trick Capt. Manzen played on the Americans, and said the transfer of 15,000 out of 20,000 stands of arms, was made from the Itata to the Esmeralda far out from the coast of Mexico.

The place was settled upon beforehand, but the Itata cruised about the ground for several days before the Esmeralda showed up.

When the Chilian cruiser appeared the transhipment was made by the means of the Itata's whale boats. Besides the arms the bulk of the ammunition was transferred and the Itata then shaped her course for Chili which kept her clear of the usual course of vessels.

It is probable that Marshal Ford has an inkling of these facts on which he will press suit for violation of the neutrality laws.

WILL TAKE NINE MILLIONS.

Applications Coming in for Sugar Bounty

The Production of Maple Sugar Not Alone Confined to the New England States.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A special correspondent has interviewed President Diaz of Mexico on the reciprocity question, and elicited from him the following statement of that country's position as regards a treaty.

"The position of Mexico on this question of commercial reciprocity," said President Diaz, measuring the words carefully, is quite well defined. We have some articles of commerce, which if introduced free of duty into the United States would naturally stimulate our production, and indirectly some of our young industries would also be benefited. On the other hand we are and always have been ready to admit in some American products in exchange. All we want is an equitable exchange of some products which may benefit both countries.

"You must remember," continued the president, "that there was once drawn a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Mexico, which treaty is known as the Grant-Romero treaty, and, although approved by the Mexican senate, it was repudiated by the American house of representatives.

"The position of the Mexican government on this question of reciprocity is today identically as it was some years ago. We are willing to concede to our neighbors some commercial benefits, but, of course, we require what would compensate our sacrifices in this regard.

"There are certain articles of our production which by the stimulation of a reciprocity treaty would undoubtedly thrive and develop in time; but quite a number of these articles are to-day quoted higher here in the City of Mexico than in most of the commercial centers of the United States.

"Take, for instance, sugar. Its price here, be it brown or refined, is higher than in the United States; and, like sugar, some other products would require time to thoroughly develop for export in large quantities.

"I remember when the Grant-Romero treaty was being discussed in the United States," remarked President Diaz, after a short pause. "I was traveling in that country, and while at New Orleans several delegations of sugar planters came to me and in a very earnest manner told me that if the reciprocity treaty was concluded the sugar industry of Louisiana would be ruined, and therefore they requested me not to exert my influence with the Mexican government on behalf of the treaty. On the other hand I also received several delegations of manufacturers of shoes, who were exceedingly interested that the treaty should be adjusted. That will show you the conflicting interests which then, as now, exist in the United States."

President Diaz expressed the belief that the report made by the United States house of representatives on the Grant-Romero treaty would have no effect on a similar treaty at this time, so far as the feelings of the people of Mexico are concerned.

A HEN ON IN OHIO.

A New Deal in the Democratic Party.

Campbell to Be Renominated and Then Decline.

A New Candidate to Be Taken Up and the Present Governor to Be the Candidate for the U. S. Senate.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A Tribune special from Cincinnati says:

Governor Campbell will be renominated at Cleveland next week beyond all question. He has secured more than enough delegates to accomplish this result. Then according to the statement of one of his most intimate friends he will make a sacrifice of himself and "in the interest of peace and harmony," decline the honor. This project was agreed on in New York at a conference of Campbell's friends within the last four or five days, and the man who was deputized to make the necessary arrangements for the dicker arrived in Cincinnati Wednesday night. It looks as if the arrangement would be a go. If it should be Governor Campbell will play for higher stakes than the governorship of Ohio.

SHE DESERVED SUCCESS.

Serotia Alexander Wins Her Case at Law

The Courts Compel an Estate to Pay the Just Debts Made by the Brother of the Woman.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Elijah S. Alexander came to Chicago in 1858 from Brattleboro, Vt. He left at home his father and mother and a sister, who was not then in her womanhood. Her name was Serotia. Young Alexander was prosperous. He amassed quite a fortune.

One day he was called to the bedside of his mother, who was believed to be dying. Serotia had been summoned from Boston, where she was earning a salary of over $1,000 a year as a music teacher.

Brother and sister stayed at the old homestead until the mother began to mend. Then young Elijah made a proposition which he pressed with great vigor that Serotia remain at the old homestead and care for the aged parents until they should pass away. The girl hesitated, but finally consented to give up all her bright prospects and the salary she was earning.

For this sacrifice young Elijah promised to pay her as much money each year as she could earn in Boston, and $10,000 besides.

Serotia remained under the old roof until 1885 when she received a telegram announcing the death of Elijah. When his estate was settled up it was found that no provision had been made for the payment of the $10,000 to faithful Serotia. She was now over 50 years of ago but she was full of pluck, even if her face had grown old.

She began a correspondence with Chicago lawyers with a view to bringing an action to recover her rightful share of her brother's estate.

She got little encouragement until Lawyer E. W. Ashcroft wrote that he thought he could recover the money. He brought the case before Judge Clifford and obtained a verdict for $30,000 for his client. The estate fought the decision which was later affirmed by the appellate court.

Then the supreme court affirmed the judgment and finally a petition for a rehearing was denied.

The last obstacle had been overcome and yesterday Edwin Walker, administrator of the estate, wrote a check for $30,583 and handed it to Lawyer Ashcroft, who deposited it in bank and telegraphed lonely Serotia that her claim had been paid in full. The woman's parents are still alive.

SENT UP FOR LIFE.

Jack the Ripper Will Carve no More Women.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Ameer Ben Ali, or Frenchy, the slayer of old Carrie Brown in the East River hotel, was to-day sentenced to state prison for life.

AS TO RECIPROCITY.

Diaz Defines Mexico's Wishes and Standing.

What the Country is Willing to Do and the Way Mexico Thinks It Should Be Done.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The bill passed by the last congress, granting a bounty to American sugar producers, and which went into effect July 1, is giving the internal revenue bureau a vast amount of additional labor. The bill as passed grants a bounty of 2 cents per pound on all raw American sugar produced in the United States, and, as the output is estimated at about 450,000,000 pounds, a sum of $9,000,000 will be required to meet it.

The internal revenue bureau reports the applications for bounty on maple sugar as exceedingly numerous.

When this particular item in the tariff bill was under discussion in the senate, Senator Plumb took occasion to refer to it sneeringly as "a small potato industry," and one in which "the Vermont producer was mainly interested."

Applications for registration have been pouring into the internal revenue bureau from Vermont, Michigan, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York from maple sugar producers. The law provides that those who produce 500 pounds, 80 per cent. of which is saccharine, shall receive a bounty of 1¾ cents; those producing maple sugar above 90 per cent. receive a bounty of 2 cents per pound.

The beet sugar industry, which the law is specially designed to foster, is confined principally to Utah, Nebraska and southern California. The largest beet sugar plant on the continent is located at Salt Lake City.

Under the provisions of the law little, if any, of the bounty provided for will be distributed until 1892. The beet sugar producers will not be able to get their product into market much before January or February next. Cane cutting in Louisiana does not usually commence before November, and the product cannot be gotten ready for market much before March or April, which is about the time the maple sugar producers are also able to get their output on the market.

IN ITS JACKET OF STEEL.

Work on the New Twelve-Inch Guns.

The New Orleans Incident Made Them Hustle.

Manufacturing an Implement of War That is to Cost When Completed Forty-five Thousand Dollars.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The third of the series of four great 12-inch guns was jacketed at the government shops at the navy yard yesterday afternoon, a few navy officials witnessing the success of the work, which was courteously explained to a reporter by Lieut. Commander F. W. Deckins, and which marks a new era in American ordnance.

It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the New Orleans incident stirred up the department somewhat, and while no order to that effect was issued, the officers in charge of the gun shops were quietly notified to have all things in readiness so they could put on a night force immediately upon the receipt of orders to that effect.

The word now being turned out at the navy yard is of a class known as high-grade steel guns, and one of the same kind is now at the proving ground waiting to be tested. Yesterday the jacket was put upon the third, and workingmen now have the tube of the fourth on the planing machine. The magnitude of these guns can be imagined when it is known that it requires eight months to turn one out fully equipped for duty.

The process of putting on this jacket is an interesting one. The steel tube of the gun, thirty-six feet and eight inches long, is placed in a receptacle, with the breech end up. This tube alone weighs 33,000 pounds.

The jacket, a massive hoop of steel, also weighs the same amount, but is much shorter and thicker than the tube, and is placed around it for the purpose of supporting and strengthening it. This great jacket is subjected to a heat sufficient to expand it eight-tenths of an inch.

After this has been done and proved by measurements and gauges the jacket is lifted out by large cranes, and carefully tested by being placed over a "farmer." This is done to prevent any accident by making the first attempt in the gun itself. If found to be all right, the jacket is again lifted, carefully adjusted over the tube, and slowly let down.

With men standing about guiding its movement, the experienced eye of the superintendent directing the operator in charge of the great crane, this jacket was slowly lowered, and the shout of the foreman at the bottom of the pit, "all right," notified the spectators that the work had been successfully done, and the great tube was firmly in the embrace of its more powerful companion. A column of water was run into the tube in order to assist in cooling it, and when the process had been accomplished the tube had been compressed by the jacket the fifteen one-thousandth part of an inch.

After this has been done the gun is put upon the planer and dressed down, after which, in the same manner, the massive hoops are put about the tube and jacket to still further strengthen the gun.

The dimensions of this gun may be interesting in this connection. Its length is 36 feet 8 inches, greatest diameter outside, 3 feet 10 inches; weight, 108,000 pounds; weight of powder charge, 550 pounds; weight of projectile, 1,000 pounds; velocity of projectile in leaving the gun, 2,000 feet; penetration in steel armour at 1,000 yards from the muzzle, about 2½ inches. The main body of the gun is composed of the tube mentioned above, the jacket, and 30 powerful steel hoops or rings. The breech mechanism weighs about 1,900 pounds, and is so delicately balanced that one man can open and close the breech.

The powder used in these guns is specially prepared, being known as the progressive explosive, the theory being that the full force of the explosion is not felt at the immediate moment of discharge, but that it accelerates its force as it is consumed. Practically the whole charge of powder goes off at the same second, the element of time being so infinitesimal that it can hardly be considered. The powder is chocolate in color, of large grains, and hexagonal in shape.

Those who witnessed the jacketing of this gun were: Commander Glass, Lieut. Pendleton, Lieut. T. S. Rogers, Lieut. Altbone, Lieut. Cogden, Lieut. Griffin, Capt. Dickeus and others.

The only civilians were a few excursionists who happened accidentally to be present. Two of these guns are intended for the Monterey, now being constructed at San Francisco, and the other two are for the remodied Puritan.

These guns are known as type guns, and all 12-inch guns hereafter made will be of the same pattern. They are made from blue print drawings and calculations requiring as careful workmanship and accurate results as those required in the construction of the most delicate chronometer. The least fraction of an inch in one of these large tubes would ruin it and entail a cost of thousands of dollars for the completed 12-inch gun, which is worth $45,000.

The navy yard gun shop, while it may not be the largest in the world, is the most finest equipped, and results equal to those attained here are superior in every respect. These shops will soon begin the construction of the 13-inch guns designed to be used on the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon. These will be probably as big guns as any vessel will carry, and the battleships have to be constructed with particular reference to the character and size of their armament. With the present additions to the navy yard shop it will also be possible for them to make a 16-inch gun, which would be a monster.

The four 12-inch guns now in process of construction are the largest ever made in this country, and are attracting the attentions of army and naval officers. The one now at Sandy Hook waiting to be tested was shipped from Watervliet arsenal, and Lieut. Gen. D. W. Flagler, chief of ordnance, is satisfied with the carriage in which the gun rests the experiments will be made the latter part of this week, the exact date not having been selected. Besides the chief of ordnance, Secretary of War Proctor, Secretary of the Navy Tracy and many distinguished officers of the army and navy will be present.

The extreme range of these 12-inch guns can only be calculated. No vessel could stand the shock of the recoil of one of them fired at the elevation necessary, but they can be used for practical work at a distance of eight miles. The only data that has been obtained in regard to the extreme range of a gun was in England three years ago, when a nine and a half-inch gun was fired at an extreme elevation. The projectile ranged over the land 12½ miles, and so far as is known this is the only shot ever fired from a modern gun at the extreme elevation.

Railroad Deal.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A special to the Herald from Troy, N. Y., says Central-Hudson officials are inspecting the Delaware & Hudson railroad, and it is rumored that it is with a view of buying the northern divisions of the road to perfect the Adirondack system for the Central-Hudson company. The New York Central officers in this city disclaim all knowledge of any purpose to buy any part of the Delaware & Hudson.

Nominated for Senator.

MT. GILEAD, O., July 10.—At the democratic convention held in this city for the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth joint senatorial district Hon. W. G. Besley, editor of the Register, was nominated by acclamation. Resolutions were passed endorsing Governor Campbell for governor and T. E. Peckinpaugh for state auditor.

A QUEER YARN.

A Negro in Washington Claims to Have Been Robbed.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—An ignorant, crippled colored man known as James Anderson notified the police last night that he had been robbed of $2,500. The police are investigating the case. Anderson tells a queer story of having found a pocketbook a year ago which contained four bills, one of $1,000 and three of $500 each, and which he feared to have changed and consequently carried them with him. He came to Washington a few days ago and went to board with a colored family named Shipley, to whom he showed the three smaller bills. Anderson says that Shipley came to him last night with a pistol in his hand and keeping him covered with a weapon went through his clothes and took the money. Shipley denies the robbery, but admits that Anderson showed him $1,500.

The Asiatic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The navy department to-day received the following telegram from the commander in chief of the Asiatic station reporting the location of the ships of his squadron on June 19, as follows: Monocacy at Yokohama, Japan; Alliance at Shanghai, China, watching events in readiness, to proceed to any point on the Yangtse and the Palos at Kiang, China, in readiness to give protection to American citizens and their interests at any of the Yangtse ports.

A HAND IN HIS SOUP.

What the French Consul at Hayti Discovered.

Bodies of Children Cooked for the Guest.

Horrible Story of Voudoolsm That Holds Full Sway Among the Inhabitants Near Port au Prince.

NEW YORK, July 10.—In an interview with a Haytian refugee, published on July 7, mention was made of the voudoo adoration and of human sacrifices in Hayti not far from Port-au-Prince.

The reference has since then been verified. Maurice Feldmann, a Hungarian mechanic, employed in the machine shop at Gorman, eight miles from Port-au-Prince, learned some time ago that there was to be a human sacrifice not far from where he lived at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

It was to be conducted by the papaloi, or voodoo priest of Gorman. Accompanied by his assistant named Schmidt, Feldmann made off in the direction in which he had heard that the sacrifice was to be performed.

The expedition was not devoid of danger for the negroes, feeling undoubtedly that their butchery of children would arouse the wrath and opposition of the white inhabitants of the island, were exceedingly careful to carry out the atrocities in the secusion of unfrequented groves. The two men were armed with heavy revolvers and were careful in the selection of their route.

When they reached their destination they climbed into the branches of a tall tree from which they could plainly see all that was going on without being seen. From their position they witnessed the voudoo sacrifice.

The ceremony was begun by the burning of aromatic plants around a sleeping child two or three years old which had been put to sleep by herbs. The papaloi stepped up to the infant and severed the head from the body with one stroke of a sharp knife and passed it to all present.

While the head was being passed the papaloi cut up the body, which was thrown into a large iron pot with some red peas, rice and other native vegetables. During the cooking the negroes danced around the fire. This bamboula dance is a native negro dance of the most revolting sort, consisting mostly of contortions of the hips and the abdomen. The end is reached when the participants become so excited and intoxicated that they throw themselves in a heap upon the ground where they roll over each other and howl. When the dancers had recovered they gathered for the feast and devoured every particle of the child.

Having finished they gathered the bones in a hole in the ground, buried them and erected a wooden cross over the grave.

After the two observers had given the cannibals time enough to reach their homes they climbed down and went back to Gorman. The Haytian negroes do not always seek seclusion for their cannibalism as they did on this occasion. On March 18, 1890, Mr. Emile Huttinot, acting consul of France at San Domingo, stopped in a small restaurant on the north road, only half a mile from Port-au-Prince.

At this resort every Sunday the negroes hold a voudoo dance. Mr. Huttinot called for soup, but when it was served he found in the bottom of his plate the hand of a child.

He immediately rode into town and notified the police, who searched the restaurant and found a child's entire body in the cooking pot. The woman who kept the place was arrested, but suffered only three days' imprisonment for her offense.

The gentleman from Hayti who gave the information in the interview of July 7, said that he knew personally a woman named Ursase living at La Croix des Bouquets, 10 miles from Port-au-Prince, whose seven children were eaten at voudoo dances, during her absence, by their own grandmother and neighbors.

FROM ERIE TO THE OHIO.

The Prospect for the Forty Million Dollar Canal.

The Congressional Committee is Hearing Statements from People Interested.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—(Special)—Ex-Congressman W. B. Shallenberger, of Rochester, Pa., treasurer of the Pennsylvania Ship Canal commission; Eben Brewer, of Erie, the secretary, and John M. Goodwin, of Sharpsville, one of the engineers of the commission, arrived in the city yesterday, and had a conference last night with the members of the congressional subcommittee on rivers and harbors, now in Cleveland.

The object of the visit was to pave the way for congressional action in aid of the projected ship canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio river.

Mr. Goodwin, who was seen yesterday by a reporter, is enthusiastic on this subject, and has an array of facts, figures, and theories at command which he uses to advantage in argument.

He firmly believes that the canal will be built and that as soon as the commercial interest of both Ohio and his own state can be convinced of the necessity for it and of the aid it would be to commerce, some tangible and definite action will be taken on the part of the federal government.

Mr. Goodwin argues that the canal would greatly benefit Cleveland and have a tendency to make it even a greater industrial center and distributing point than it now is.

The Erie canal, he argues, made New York the Empire state, and this new project, if properly carried out, he thinks, would similarly advance the prosperity and increase the growth of the commercial interests of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The canal, he argues, would afford at once a more direct route from the coal and iron fields of the Buckeye state to the great manufacturing centers of Pennsylvania and the east, its tendency being to reduce rates by affording new and formidable competition with the present carriers.

The project is an immense one and it will cost, it is estimated, probably between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 to build the canal.

IN THE TIN PLATE CAMP.

Niedringhaus a Valuable Lieutenant to McKinley.

The Alleged Order for Pig-Tin a Fake.

The St. Louis Manufacturers of Campaign Yarns Don't Know Much of Anything About It.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The information has been given out with a great flourish of trumpets that Hon. F. G. Niedringhaus, the tin-plate patriot, has recently made a large purchase of pig-tin from the Temescal mining company of Pomona, Cal. This scrap of information belongs to that class of statements generally classified as "important, if true."

Such a purchase of pig-tin might be taken as indicative, at least, of the possibility of the future (near or remote) operation of tin-plate works in St. Louis. The actual or even prospective arrival of such a consignment of pig-tin for Mr. Niedringhaus might cause some people to place faith in the tin-plate promises of the man who voted for the McKinley bill, and then placed a big order for Welsh plates.

It was this "important if true" character of the statement that led a representative to call on Hon. F. G. Niedringhaus, even at the risk of being considered a nuisance, and ask for further light on the subject of tin-plate.

The result of the interview will be found below. Mr. Niedringhaus doubtless intended to furnish the desired information, and the freedom with which he answered some questions argued well for his reputation for candor and frankness; but the statements of the statesman are more noteworthy for the information they do not contain than for what they do.

The interview is a remarkable one in many ways and, if for nothing else, would be interesting for its recital of the methods of a successful business man. According to his own statements he has made a large purchase, just when he cannot say, nor can he tell of whom he made that purchase. He admits having purchased the products of a mine of which he knows nothing about, simply on the recommendation of a man who had run across it on a pleasure trip.

He does not know just when, if ever, he will receive the stuff he has purchased, and in other ways shows a trusting nature that is refreshing in this day and generation.

But let Mr. Niedringhaus tell his own story. The reporter was received with a kindly smile which gave encouragement to plunge right into the business of an interview.

"What can you tell, Mr. Niedringhaus, about the California pig-tin, of which you are reported to have recently made a large purchase?" was the first question.

"I have placed an order for 38,000 pounds of pig-tin with them," Mr. Niedringhaus replied, "but of myself have very little knowledge of the mines. I have heard very flattering descriptions given of them, and for that reason placed the order."

"From whom did you learn of these California mines?"

"My informant was Mr. Buttdorf, of the firm of Phillips & Buttdorf, Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Buttdorf visited me a month ago. He had been to California on a pleasure trip, and on his return, being an extensive customer of our firm called to see me. He had visited these mines, and was most enthusiastic over their prospects. He said they were very rich, and indeed they must be to produce tin in paying quantities within four months after their opening, as a year spent in development work would not be excessive."

"Have you ever seen a sample of the ore of these California mines?"

"No, I must confess I have not, but if you want to see American tin I can show you a 'sample' pig from the Glendale Mining company, whose properties are located in the Black Hills."

The reporter was then shown the "sample" pig, and in the meantime Mr. Niedringhaus dilated upon its merits: "It is the finest tin found, being perfectly free from the iron which renders worthless so many other tins."

"How much tin is the Glendale Mining company placing on the market now?" was asked.

"Well, and Mr. Niedringhaus hesitated, "you see, they are unable to get the water they need, and are unable to do much; but when they get water they will be all right."

"Is it not a fact that the other tin mines in the Black Hills are non-producing properties?"

"I don't know much about them. I am not in the tin mining business and don't much care to be."

"Now, about those California mines," said the reporter, reverting to the original topic, "when do you expect that shipment of 38,000 pounds of pig-tin to arrive in St. Louis?"

"I really can't tell. You see I live from day to day, and it would be a hard matter for me to tell what is going to happen some time from now."

"When did you place your order?"

"About a month ago."

"With whom did you place your order?"

"I really don't recollect just now."

"Where is the office of the tin mining company located, and what is the full name?"

"I can't recall it just now. The man you want to ask these questions of is Mr. Buttdorf. You ought to be willing to accept his word above mine. He is a democrat and a free trader and I am a republican and a protectionist. He told me all about those tin mines and can tell you more than I can recall just now. You see I'm not interested in tin mines. I don't want to be. I have had many requests to join enterprises of that character, but I don't want to get into too many things. Tin mines are not a desirable investment. You see ever since I had my experiment with the Mexican tin mines I have kept out of the tin mining business. I lost considerable money in those Mexican mines, and now prefer to stay in the tin-plate business alone. Now if you want to know anything about tin-plates I will always be glad to tell you all in my power. You see the tin is about only 5 per cent. of the weight of the tin-plate. There is where everybody makes a mistake. All that needs be done is to make the sheetiron plates and dip them in the tin. The dipping is the least important part of the operation. Step here and in a few days I will show you a cut of the largest tin-plate mill in America."

"Where is it to be located?"

A pained look came over Mr. Niedringhaus' countenance as he replied. "Why, it's being built on Destrehan street now, and I will send you a copy when the cut is completed. But talking about pig-tin—we can get Australian tin here as cheap as the Welsh tin-plate manufacturers. The Welsh mines produce but 2 per cent. of the tin used, the balance coming from Australia. Of course I would sooner use American tin than the Australian tin, but I doubt if it is any cheaper."

Shortage of Harvest Hands.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 10.—General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern road has just received an extended report from all of the company's agents in the Red River valley and No. 1 hard wheat raising district. The reports are general that the yield will be far ahead of any previous year. A shortage of harvest hands is reported throughout the entire locality.

Lost in Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—Dispatches received here this afternoon indicate that a yachting party on board the yacht Mabel bound for this city from Port Dover, Ont., has been lost in Lake Erie. Several persons belonging to this city are believed to have been on board.

Small Reward for a Murderer.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 10.—The county commissioners have offered a reward of $60 for the murderer of Belle Booker, colored, who was found brutally butchered near her home in this city, six weeks ago.

NOTES FROM WAPAK.

The Water Works Question Attracting Attention.

WAPAKONETA, O., July 10.—(Special)—Louis Kayser and family, of St. Marys, visited his brother William last week.

A great deal of discussion is going on over the water works subject which will be submitted to the voters on July 17 for their approval or rejection. Many people are in favor of it and appreciate the importance of its convenience and its protection in case of fire.

G. Misener, of the government printing office, accompanied by his wife, is visiting his parents here.

Mrs. Clara Gendelin, of St. Marys, visited here last week.

Miss Lizzie Taeusch is on a visit to Portland and Salem, Ore.

Out of 25 applicants before the county school examiners last Saturday eight were granted certificates.

Just now Wapakoneta people have the western fever and scarcely a week passes without one person going to the Pacific country.

"To Hunt for Treasures."

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A letter has been received by a government officials here, stating that a Capt. Annatt, at Norfolk, Va., is collecting a crew to man a vessel now being armed and fitted out on Long Island sound, to proceed to Mexican waters to "hunt for treasures." The nature of the treasures is not stated, but from the letter it is thought that the expedition is for filibustering purposes. The writer calls attention to the expedition and asks if it will be lawful, as he wishes to join it if so. No reply has been sent to to the inquirer.

FEASTED ON HIS FRIENDS.

Horrible Case of Cannibalism in Brazil.

A Man Who Killed Right and Left in Order to Stay the Gnawings of Hunger.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A little three-column newspaper arrived in town to-day which bore the most sensational news which it probably ever printed.

The newspaper was printed on June 1, and was from the state of Chihuahua, Santa Rosalia, South America.

It is a little out-of-the-way place from which news comes at rare intervals. On the third page of the paper was an article called "Cannibals in Brazil."

This was the story told, a literal translation following:

"At Salinas, in the state of Minas, Brazil, a man named Clemente Vieria has been arrested charged with eating human flesh.

"The editor of the local paper, Cida de Leopoldina, visited Vieria in jail and had the following interview with him:

"It is true that you nourish yourself upon human flesh?" was asked.

"Yes, sir," answered the prisoner. "For some time I and my friends, Basilio Leandro and others, have eaten human flesh—we lived on it."

"What motive has impelled you to such barbarous acts before God and man?"

"Because we liked it."

"How did you secure the first victim?"

With the utmost frankness Vieira replied: "Upon going one day to Leandro's house, he invited me to eat a piece of his dead child. I had had nothing to eat; I was hungry and I accepted the invitation.

"The following day while returning to my house, I found a woman asleep by the road side. I ne thought came to me to kill her. I did so, using a stone as my weapon. I took the body to my home.

"After some days I killed Simplisio and invited Francisco and Severa to help me eat him.

"When Simplisio's flesh was consumed, having no other resource, it occurred to me to kill his two sons for a further supply of food. With two blows the deed was done. The flesh of the two children lasted us a fortnight.

"After this time had elapsed, being thrown again into the old predicament of having nothing to eat, Basilio and myself killed Francisco and devoured him.

"Finally, having discovered that Basilio had stolen a shirt from me, I killed him while he was off his guard, engaged in preparing some roots for his supper. I ate very little of him, for I was caught two days after I had killed him."

Vieria was captured in the very act of making a meal of a portion of Basilio's remains, which he was devouring with evident relish. The soldiers found a part of Basilio's body packed away in a barrel, prepared with pepper and salt.

"Then has human flesh an agreeable taste?" Vieria was asked.

"No," he replied. "It is too sweet. The parts I found the most toothsome to the tongue was the brain. No doubt my stomach was turned each time I partook of human flesh."

"How did you prepare the flesh for eating?"

"We ate it roasted or boiled, seasoned with salt and a great deal of pepper."

"And did not the remains of your victims inspire you with fear?"

"Somewhat, yet the sight of them did not affect us, but the fear of detection."

"And do you sleep calmly now?"

"Yes, ever so tranquilly."

"Do you never feel remorse at having been guilty of such deeds?"

"I can't remember that I ever do," Vieria replied.

The man Vieria, the newspaper states, will have a trial.

INSTRUCTED TO ACQUIT.

The St. Paul--Chicago Ticket Case Settled.

The Government Lost in Its Interstate Commerce Suit Against the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 10.—In the case of the United States v John M. Egan and C. H. Holdridge, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad, for the alleged violation of the inter-state commerce law in selling a block of 5,000 St. Paul-Chicago tickets to Charles H. Petsch, at a rate of $7 each, Judge Thayer this morning instructed the jury to find for the defendants.

The judge's decision is as follows: "The evidence in this case shows that at the time of the unlawful sale of 5,000 tickets, the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City had on sale and publicly advertised for sale two kinds of first-class tickets from St. Paul to Chicago—one termed 'unlimited' ticket, which was sold at $11.50, and one termed a 'limited' ticket,' which was sold for $8.

"A published schedule showing such rates was on file with the inter-state commerce commission, and was posted in the various depots along the line as required by law. The tickets last mentioned, to-wit: limited and unlimited—were accessible to every one who choose to buy them, so that there was no discrimination in the sale of tickets.

"The goverment contends that the 5,000 tickets sold at $7 each were in reality 'unlimited' tickets and hence that the sixth section of the act was violated. The court is satisfied, however, from the uncontradicted evidence in the case, that there was a difference between the tickets sold by the defendants and what were known and sold as unlimited first-class tickets.

"The latter class, under the company's regulations, were entitled to stop-over privileges, while the company, under the undisputed evidence in the case, had the right to insist that the holder of such tickets as were held by defendant should make a continuous passage. The company, as I think, had a right to insist on a continuous journey when it was once begun by the holder of a limited ticket, even though the ticket as sold was not punched in the margin so as to limit the period of use."

The judge goes on with a further and more detailed description of the tickets in question and concluded: "The jury will be instructed to acquit the defendants on all counts of the indictment."

BEATING ABOUT THE BUSH

The Keystone Scandal Refuses to Down.

It Rises as a Stench in Administration Nostrils.

Why Was Bank Examiner Drew Permitted to Resign When the Evidence Against Him Was so Great.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—There does not seem to be any clearing up of the mystery which surrounds the Keystone bank affairs, and there probably will not be until congress takes hold of it, and vigorously prosecutes an investigation.

The administration has evidently adopted that policy of silence and secresy which has long been so successfully practiced by Mr. Quay. The idea seems to be that by giving out only such scraps of information as are forced, and by letting the investigation drag along the public will become weary of the matter, and lose interest, and that by the dissociation of facts which relate to one another to make the story complete, the thread will be broken and the force of disclosures destroyed.

The explanation, coming from semi-official sources, of the course of the government in merely dismissing Bank Examiner Drew instead of prosecuting him for conspiracy is that it would be cruel, considering his long service, his age and the fact that he is a cripple, to be too rigorous in his case. Moreover certain prominent bank officials and others in Philadelphia have recently interceded to prevent his punishment extending so far as dismissal.

It was in consideration of his feelings and those of his friends, the aforesaid influential bank officials, that the action was put in the form of a request for resignation rather than a dismissal. The government appears to be extraordinarily magnanimous in this matter. If they were afraid of Mr. Drew's injuring some one in whom the administration was interested they could scarcely have been more considerate of his feelings.

To-day your correspondent looked over the report of the 24th of January, from which Mr. Drew "accidentally" omitted the item of more than $500,000 of liabilities. There is no evidence in the report of any accident, and it seems hardly possible that the omission could have been accidental.

The comptroller himself, it is hardly possible, can believe that it was accidental unless he has some evidence other than Mr. Drew's word and that of the report.

The report has every evidence of completeness, is carefully drawn, shows the assets and liabilities of the bank to balance to a penny, the totals are compared, and it seems impossible that, with a knowledge of a liability of more than $500,000 to effect this balance, the examiner could have added up all the items on both sides of the column and not have discovered his mistake.

Moreover, in his letter accompanying this, which is very voluminous, going into elaborate detail, there is no reference to the missing item and no place where a reference to it is necessary to make the story complete and logical.

The report would indicate on its face a purpose to make the bank appear in good condition. In later reports, where the missing liability is included with other liabilities discovered, the assessed value of certain property is so increased as to make the deficiency as light as possible.

Thus with the addition of a half million dollars and more to the liabilities, which in the former report appeared to balance with the assets, a deficiency of less than $250,000 is shown, and later, by still further increasing the valuation put upon property on the assets side of the column, this deficiency is reduced to something like $140,000, appearing to indicate a purpose to make assessments necessary for the rehabilitation of the bank as light as possible.

While this may not prove that Mr. Drew was party to any conspiracy, it certainly suggests the propriety of an investigation to determine whether or not he was.

In the face of this evidence his mere statement that he had been guilty of inadvertence or the victim of an unfortunate lapse of memory can hardly be satisfactory. It may be that he is not guilty of any wrong doing himself, but is willing to endure the loss of his position to screen someone else; or it may be that he can explain it in other things satisfactorily. But so far as the public has been informed no suitable explanation has been made. The dismissal from office appears to be very light punishment, if there actually was a conspiracy and the reports were purposely doctored.

The loss of public confidence in consequence of the Keystone scandal has its effects upon other institutions. The comptroller of currency has been obliged to levy an assessment of 40 per cent. on the stockholders of the Third National of Philadelphia to make up an impairment of its capital stock.

The Keystone failure caused a run on this bank. With deposits amounting to $1,700,000 they have paid up nearly a million and a half and are setting debts with the clearing house and other obligations as rapidly as possible.

In doing this the impairment of the capital occurred. It is believed that the assessment will be promptly paid and that the credit of the bank will not be injured. The stockholders will hold a meeting Thursday and there is no uneasiness at the department as to their disposition and ability to meet the assessment.

REPUBLICAN INVESTIGATION

How the Keystone Will Be Looked Into.

The Administration to Be Advised of Progress in Order to Shut Down When it Gets Too Warm.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Messrs. Faunce and Brown, the expert accountants of Philadelphia, were at the treasury department yesterday and spent several hours in consultation with Assistant Secretary Nettleton and Comptroller Lacy in regard to their investigation of the Keystone an Spring Garden national bank failures.

Assistant Secretary Nettleton instructed them to proceed immediately to a complete and exhaustive examination of the Keystone and Spring Garden banks, leaving it to their discretion which bank shall be examined first, and whether they shall work singly or in co-operation. He said they would be expected to report the progress of their examination every Saturday and to make a final report of their conclusion.

They were instructed to address all their reports to the secretary of the treasury, and to understand they are responsible to him only. They are expressly authorized, however, to confer from time to time with the mayor of Philadelphia and the council committee, with a view of receiving any assistance or suggestions which the latter may furnish. They are also authorized to employ such clerical help as may be necessary to expedite their work, and they are informed that the comptroller of the treasury has instructed the receivers of the two banks to furnish all proper facilities for making their work effective. The two gentlemen will begin their labors to-morrow.

The President's Plans.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., July 10.—It is understood that the president is expected here this month, though no official assertion to that effect is to be obtained.

Five Dollars a Month to all Patients Taking Treatment Before July 17.

The summer is the best time for the treatment and cure of catarrhal troubles. The liability to catching fresh cold is then reduced to the minimum and the climatic conditions being then most favorable, catarrh yields the more rapidly to proper and scientific treatment. In order to give all an opportunity of availing themselves of their skill during this favorable season, Drs. Copeland and Buffett have made a uniform charge for medicine and treatment at $5 a month. This is to all patients and all diseases. All patients applying for treatment before July 17 will be treated for $5 a month, each month's treatment, including medicine to cost $5 a month until cured.

LIFE ON THE SEAS.

Mr. Wm. H. Dana, a Marine Engineer, Residing at 816 Collingwood Avenue, Has Rather a Close Call—Too Much Praise Cannot be Given to the Rescuers.

"Yes, the life is rather a hard one—out upon the water for weeks at a time and in all kinds of weather makes it rather hard for one to take much care of their health.

For fifteen years my trouble has gradually been growing worse and three weeks ago I had almost decided to quit work for a time and try and regain my lost health; but fortune favors those who wait and it favored me when I read of the wonderful success of Drs. Copeland and Buffett, and called upon them and began treatment at once."

"What was the nature of your trouble, Mr. Dana?"

"Well, it is rather a long story, but I will tell it to you in as few words as possible.

When I first began to get bad I was attacked with terrible spells of coughing, which were a shock to my whole system; sharp shooting pains in the chest and extending back to the shoulder blades. My head at times would ache as though it had been split open and would never heal. I had no appetite, and what I did eat seemed to do me no good. Buzzing and roaring noises in my ears; and from weighing 140 pounds I had been reduced to 118 pounds. You look and wonder! Well, it is possible. You can see how utterly wretched I was when Drs. Copeland and Buffett undertook to cure me."

"And have they succeeded?"

"They have, beyond all doubt, placed me in better health than I could ever expect. Why, it is really wonderful, the change Drs. Copeland and Buffett have accomplished in my case, for I feel as though I had never been so bad. I now have a good appetite, my cough is gone, I have no pain in the head, and I can eat as much as any one and at the same time enjoy it."

"So you can recommend Drs. Copeland and Buffett to the public can you, Mr. Dana?"

"To that question I would answer that there is nothing you can say that will be praise enough for these gentlemen. I would advise all who are suffer no longer to waste any time, but go at once and be cured as I was."

Mr. Dana lives at No. 816 Collingwood avenue, where he can be seen, and in his own words says, "send them to me. I will soon tell them what Drs. Copeland and Buffett have done in my case."

Mr. Joseph Coombs a Watchman at the Blade Building Tells What Happened.

"Yes, I have been a watchman for a number of years," said Mr. Joseph Coombs, whom the writer found at his pleasant little home, 384 Indiana avenue.

"And have you had any of those exciting encounters?" was asked him.

"Yes, I have had one experience that I will never forget—one that nearly cost me my life; but having friends who interfered at the proper time I am living to relate you the story."

MR. JOSEPH COOMBS, 384 INDIANA AVE.

Mr Coombs says: "About a year ago I had la grippe, which was enough in itself, but after I had recovered I found that it had left its deadly effects.

"My head and nose were so completely stopped up as to make it almost impossible for me to breathe. My eyes became weak and watery, ringing noises in my ears, a constant hawking and spitting, trying to raise a substance that seemed to close my throat; the mucus would drop from the back of my head to the throat, which was a constant source of annoyance.

"I was pretty near a wreck. Everything I knew for the treatment of catarrh, and every physician I ever heard of I tried to relieve me of my suffering, but to no consequence. My head has at times, as I thought, came so near bursting that I would cry out for 'help,' fearing my mind would be affected by the awful pain.

"At this juncture I heard of Drs. Copeland and Buffett, and concluded to consult them at any rate. This I did, and also began a month's treatment, for it only cost five dollars, and today I am so much better my whole life seems to have changed; and for the benefit of those who are sufferers as I was, I most truthfully dedicate my statement. I cannot say too much in praise of Drs. Copeland and Buffett, for they have certainly saved me from a fate worse than death, and let me say again that as a citizen and a gentleman I deem it my sacred duty to have my statement made public for the sake of others who, perhaps at this time, are where I was three weeks ago."

Mr. Joseph Coombs is employed as night watchman in the Toledo Blade building, where he can be seen and this statement can be readily verified.

LAX LAWS.

A Few Plain, Direct and Very Sincere Remarks.

It is time that public attention is turned more vigorously to that small army of men who, under the guise of physicians and healers of the sick, are preying on the credulity of poor and unfortunate people throughout the city and state. Year after year an endeavor is made to induce the legislature to pass such laws as will protect the public from imposture of this kind and year after year such endeavor fails. Pennsylvania, New York and even such western states as Minnesota and Missouri have stringent laws of medical registration, and prosecute vigorously and drive from their borders all unqualified men who claim to heal the sick. But Ohio has no laws worthy of the name, and in consequence she is overrun by a horde of quacks, charlatans and pretenders, who have been driven out of other states and can ply their infamous methods unmolested in this. Drs. Copeland and Buffett will have more to say on this subject in subsequent issue of this paper. For their own interests as well as for the protection of the public, they do not propose to tolerate the results of lax law in their field.

Their Credentials.

As has been said Dr. W. H Copeland was president of his class at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he graduated, the most famous institution of the kind in the country. His diploma bears the written indorsement of the medical authorities of New York, of the deans of prominent medical colleges of Pennsylvania. Dr. Buffett's credentials are no less abundant and unqualified. He also is formerly indorsed by Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York and by the secretaries of various county and state medical societies. Both gentlemen after thorough experience and practice have devoted their time to the practice of their specialties, with what success the columns of the daily papers show.

Permanently Located.

The Copeland Medical institute is permanently located at 706 Madison street. Dr. W. H. Copeland, and Dr. G. P. Buffett consulting physician. Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs. Chronic diseases. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Medicine and treatment five dollars a month.

MAN,

If from self abuse while young, or over indulgence in later years you have become sexually weak, and would be made strong—if you are strong but would be more vigorous, send four cents in stamps, for our Medical Book, and List of Questions, which will be sent free, sealed, and in a plain envelope, secure from observation. Address,

THE EVANS MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

MEN ONLY | **REMEDY FREE.** Manhood restored. Parts enlarged. I have found a certain cure for Errors. I will gladly send the recipe (sealed) FREE to any sufferer. It is a reliable and lasting cure. Address, CHAS. E. CASE, Box 95, Marshall, Mich.

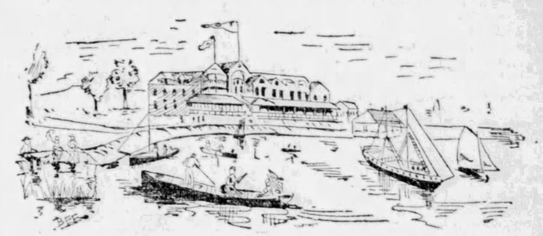
Summer Resorts

Huronia Beach for Prospectus write Marcus Young Port Huron Mich.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE
CAPE MAY, N. J.
New management, elevator and all modern improvements. Apply to JOHN TRACY, Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, or Cape May.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
ASBURY PARK, N J,
WILL OPEN JUNE 13, 1891.
THEO. OVES PROP'R.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL
WEISBEACH, ONT., CANADA.
Beautifully situated at the foot of Lake Huron, in full view of all ships passing in and out of the River St. Clair. Thoroughly redited and enlarged since last season.
BOATING, BATHING,
FISHING,
TENNIS AND CROQUET
SEINE FISHING DAILY IN FRONT OF HOTEL
This beautiful resort is within two miles of Sarnia and Port Huron, and of easy access to all railway and steamer lines. Terms moderate.
J. VAN WYCK, Manager.



HOTEL GRANDE POINT, Grande Point St. Clair Co., Mich.
An elegant new Hotel, just across the river from Algonac. Every room a water front. Excellent water works affording purest water. Perfect drainage. Every modern convenience. Finest bathing beach on the St. Clair river. Fresh milk and vegetables from the adjoining farm. Rates $2.50 per day. Special rates by week or month. Reached via Toledo and Detroit and "Star Cole" and "Red Star" line steamers daily. Leave Toledo at 5:30 a. m. on M. C., connecting with Detroit boat at 9 a.m. Dinner at Grande Point. Toledo docks foot of Jefferson st. Detroit docks foot of Griswold street.
J. S. BRUBAKER, Proprietor.

PLEASANT GROVE HOTEL
ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF DEVIL'S LAKE.
E. H. Imerson, Prop. - - Geneva, Mich.

STEAMER FLORA
Connects with all trains on the C. J. & M. Carries all guests free to the hotel. Rowing, sailing, boating and dancing.

"THE WINDERMERE,"
GRATIOT BEACH.
The most popular resort on the lakes enlarged and remodeled. For rates write J. O. West, Manager,
FORT GRATIOT, MICH.

Put-in-Bay House!
Put-in-Bay Island, O.
OPENS JUNE 20th.
A new house delightfully located with fine view of the bay. Convenient to steamboat landing. Terms: $2 and $2.50 per day; $12 to $14 per week. Cuisine unsurpassed.
MRS. A. BALBRIDGE,
Formerly of "The Carlisle," the leading family hotel of Cincinnati.

THE WARD
Summer Resort Hotel,
FORMERLY THE HUNKER.
Remodeled and Refurnished.
J. B. WARD, PROP'R,
Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio.
First-Class Livery in Connection.

"OAK RIDGE,"
GREEN SPRING, O.
Grounds and Spring unsurpassed. Excellent Cuisine, Passenger Elevator, Ba

TOLEDO RAILROADERS

Will Find an Interesting Grist of News Below.

Trainmen on Two Roads Want an Increase.

Earnings of Local Roads—Various Appointments—The Chicago & Alton Fight—A Few Sparks.

Last evening a committee of 13, representing the trainmen on the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad, called on President S. R. Callaway to adjust some differences. They represented the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen and asked for an increase in wages to, compensate for additional work.

They were closeted with the president until a late hour, and when they came out everything had been satisfactorily arranged. The passenger conductors were given a raise and the other matters were agreeably adjusted.

Toledo Passenger Men Notified.

Toledo passenger men were notified today of the following rates at one and one-third fares for the round trip, authorized by the Central Traffic association.

League of American Wheelmen, Ohio division, at Columbus, July 13 to 15.

Catholic Total Abstinence union of Ohio at Columbus, July 14-15.

General grand council Royal and Select Masters and grand chapter, R. A. M., at Minneapolis, July 21 to 25.

Ohio State Camp Meeting association at Mt. Vernon, August 11 to 19.

National camp, P. O. S. of A., at Philadelphia, August 25 to 28.

T. & O. C. Comparative Earnings.

Following are the earnings of the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad for the first six months of 1889, 1890 and 1891:

1891	$660,932
1890	649,453
1889	523,844

Clover Leaf Earnings.

The earnings of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad for the first week in July, 1891, amounted to $30,119. The earnings for the corresponding week of last year were $28,973. This shows an increase of $1,146 for the week stated of the present year.

C. H. V. & T. Agents.

E. C. Walker, agent of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad at Valley Crossing, has been transferred to Carey to succeed W. E. Smith, resigned. P. J. Goodlive, formerly agent at Gore, takes the Valley Crossing agency, and G. W. Hite takes the agency at Gore.

Earnings for Six Months

The earnings of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railway for the first six months of the present year are $1,373,541. This is an increase of $71,451 compared with the same period of 1890 and an increase of $270,877 over the first six months of 1889.

For the Encampment.

W. H. Fisher, general passenger agent of the C., H. V. & T., has issued a novelty for the coming G. A. R. encampment at Detroit. It consists of an American flag in colors formed by ten folds of a sheet of paper, which on being unfolded reveals the reading matter. It was printed in different colors at one impression on a press invented by W. B. Lawrance, of the auditing department of the road.

Making a Record.

J. H. Garaghty, formerly purchasing agent of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo is at present making a great record for himself as purchasing agent for the Big Four system. Since he accepted that position about a year ago he has saved the company thousands of dollars and they are delighted with his manner of procedure.

Off on a Vacation.

Fred P. Morris, engineer maintenance of way of the Toledo division of the Pennsylvania, accompanied by Mrs. Morris, is off on his vacation. They will visit New York, Long Branch, Atlantic City and other resorts. They will take a trip up the Hudson by boat, stopping at Waterford and Saratoga, returning via Niagara Falls.

Michigan Passenger Association.

Ben Vail, chief clerk in the general passenger office of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad, returned to-day from Detroit, where he attended a meeting of the rate clerks of the Michigan Passenger association at which rates were compiled for the next three months. Cuts were made to some western, southern and eastern points.

Outing of C., H. V. & T. Employes.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad will give a picnic for all its employes at Buckeye park Saturday, July 18. A special train has been provided, and everything will be done to make it a pleasant day's outing. The employes at the Columbus shops have appointed committees to look after affairs.

New Office on the Lake Shore.

A new office has been erected on the Franklin division of the Lake Shore, and A. B. Newell, son of President Newell, will fill it with the title of assistant trainmaster. Mr. Newell has been working under his father as traveling assistant. He assumed his new duties yesterday.

Agreed to Restore Rates.

The executive committee of the Trunk Line Association met in New York yesterday and discussed the question of the restoration of freight rates from points in the New England states to St. Paul and points west by rail and lake. The question has proved for some time past to be a very hard one to solve, the New England roads cutting and slashing rates right and left. The committee decided to restore the rates on and after July 24, on a basis of 24 cents on first-class freight by rail and lake from New York and Boston.

Official Routes.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Columbus & Hocking Valley and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroads have been selected by the department of Ohio G. A. R. as the official routes to the Detroit encampment. The department of West Virginia has selected the Wheeling & Lake Erie as their route and special trains will take them from Steubenville and Wheeling, leaving Sunday, August 3, at 8:30 a. m.

A Settlement of the Dispute.

There seems to be little doubt that the conference of western managers to-morrow will result in a settlement of the dispute between the Chicago & Alton road and Chairman Finley, of the Western Passenger association. The Alton will not recede from its position, but it is expected that the other roads will recede from theirs in order to prevent a disruption of the agreement. They will probably go even further and take sides with the Alton in its fight with the eastern lines. They have all grown very tired of the present state of affairs, and are beginning to ask themselves why they should encourage a boycott that is doing them more harm than the company boycotted. Their agreement with the board of rulings to maintain a neutral position, and refrain from paying commissions in eastern territory, was conditional on their being protected in that position. It is now argued that they have not received the promised protection and that the board of rulings is powerless to carry out its part of the agreement. Furthermore, they contend that the trunk lines have acted unfairly in singling out the Chicago & Alton road as the only one to be punished when they have just as much reason to boycott the New England roads which refused to join them in their crusade against commission paying. Should the Western roads decide to resume the payment of commission, and it is generally believed they will, the Eastern lines will be left without the shadow of an excuse for continuing the boycott against the Alton, unless they extend it to all their Western connections.

Sparks Along the Lines.

Senator Godfrey Jaeger, tax agent of the Lake Shore, is in town to-day.

Commercial Agent C. C. Gridley, of the C., H. V. & T., is in Detroit to-day.

D. D. Davis, auditor of the T. St. L. & K. C., returned from a trip last night.

F. N. Suavely, traveling passenger agent of the Chicago & Northwestern is in the city.

Traveling Agent E. Doul, of the Illinois Central railroad, is calling on local freight men to-day.

General Passenger Agent J. M. Hall, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad is in Detroit.

President S. R. Callaway, of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad, went east this morning.

General Passenger Agent Moulton Houk of the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad is out of town to-day.

A. G. Sherman, traveling passenger agent of the Union Pacific railroad, was in town this morning.

An important meeting of the Toledo division of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers will be held this evening.

The G. A. R. of West Virginia have selected the Wheeling & Lake Erie as the official route to the Detroit encampment.

The trainmen of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad are dissatisfied with the wage schedule, and are agitating some changes.

Yesterday the directors of the Lake Erie & Western declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. of the preferred stock, payable August 15.

James Bruce, formerly of the Toledo division of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad, is now foreman of engines on the Albany & Great Southern.

W. H. Gaffney, of Charleston, W. Va., assistant engineer of the Kanawha & Michigan railroad, who with his wife has for several days has been the guest of R. S. Lippincott of the Toledo & Ohio Central, returned home to-day.

THEY SHUT JOHN OUT.

Significance of the Republican Organization.

If the Candidates for the Legislature are for Foraker the Corruption Fund Will Aid Them.

COLUMBUS, July 10.—The result of the republican central committee meeting is the theme of discussion in political circles.

The fact that the candidates, including even the head of the ticket, were not given any voice in the selection of the members of the executive committee is an innovation never considered in connection with the preliminary arrangements for a campaign, and while not entirely unexpected in this case, it was nevertheless a surprise to some.

To satisfy all factions it was proposed to increase the committee to 15 and thus allow each faction representation.

This would have let in the Sherman men and hence it was negatived when presented, leaving W. I. Squire, of Toledo, and ex-Congressman Thompson, of Gallipolis, out of the official organization.

Squire confidently expected a place on the committee, as he had two strings to his bow, having the backing of the Sherman faction and the influence of the state league of republican clubs, of which he is president. Even with this influence he was unable to connect, and Mr. Sherman is positively without a single representative on the executive committee of the state.

There is more significance attached to this than the average republican is willing to admit. It means a practical shut-out for Sherman in the senatorial contest while the influence of the central and executive organizations will be thrown towards Foraker.

In close counties and senatorial districts it means a great deal. Every republican candidate for the house and senate in the doubtful counties and senatorial districts will appeal to the executive committee for assistance in the campaign. Then they will be called on to show their hands. If in favor of the return of Sherman they will be forced to make their own fight, unaided by the corruption fund to be placed in the hands of the committee for distribution.

But, if they are partial to Foraker, it is more than probable each one will receive assistance in the shape of a share of the boodle set aside to secure the election of senators and representatives.

This is certainly the natural inference to be drawn from the situation. The Foraker men are in undisputed control of the campaign machinery and it is but natural that they look after his interests in the contest. This unquestionably leaves Mr. Sherman "in the soup," to use the rather inelegant expression, in connection with the senatorial contest.

RAWLINGS RENOMINATED.

Eleventh District Republicans Make Quick Work of It at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, July 9.—Hon. D. W. Rawlings, the well known representative from Clark county who achieved great notoriety in the last legislature by introducing a bill taxing manufacturers' products, was yesterday nominated for state senator for the Eleventh district.

The republican senatorial convention held in the city hall was short and sweet, lasting only 15 minutes. The Eleventh district is composed of Clark, Champaign and Madison counties.

Hon. Joseph P. Smith, of the Urbana Citizen and Gazette, was chairman and made a speech principally ladling out taffy to McKinley.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The July Returns Made Public in Washington To-Day.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The July returns to the department of agriculture show some improvement in cotton condition during the month of June. The general average for the whole breadth has advanced three points, standing at 85.6. This is three points below the July return of last year, and one above that of 1889. In but four seasons since 1874 have the July returns been so low.

The slight improvement noted has been quite general throughout the whole belt, the result of favorable weather during the month. The crop is universally late, ranging locally from a few days to two weeks or more.

In the Atlantic and eastern Gulf states especially the growth is small and backward and lack of suitable weather for chopping out has made the fields very grassy. Germination was slow and imperfect, and replanting failed to secure perfect stands.

Locally considerable areas have been plowed up and given to other crops, or abandoned entirely.

From Mississippi westward the plant while somewhat backward is of good color making generally vigorous growth, while plantations running a sufficient number of plows are reasonably clean. There is some complaint of lack of fallows. The outlook in Texas is especially good, the plant vigorous, fields well worked and fruiting begun.

Worms are reported from but two counties, both in Texas, not even an invasion of the first brood being noted anywhere else.

The returns of condition by States are as follows:

Virginia 82; North Carolina 77; South Carolina 80; Georgia 85; Florida 91; Alabama 87; Mississippi 91; Louisiana 90; Texas 93; Arkansas 93; Tennessee 82.

The temperature of the month was above the normal throughout almost the en ire region, the rainfall, while rather short, was generally sufficient, and this favorable combination of meteorological conditions enabled the crop to recover somewhat from the unfavorable earlier season. The lateness of the plant will make the final outcome unusually dependent upon the length of the season.

Cut In a Row.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The notorious "The." Allen was wounded at 1:45 this morning by an Italian saloon keeper and gambler named John, alias Black Jack, Careno in the latter's dive at 52 South Fifth avenue. Careno keeps a liquor store in the front part of the place mentioned and in the rear he runs some gambling games. A disagreement came between the dealer and a nephew of Allen's.

"The." Allen rushed to intervene but Careno turned upon him with demoniac rage and before any one could interfere, stabbed him repeatedly with an ice-pick.

A general melee followed in which Allen's friends wreaked sudden and complete vengeance upon the Italian and in less than a minute he was lying bleeding upon the floor.

Physicians this morning pronounced both men to be out of danger.

A Dead Legislator.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 10.—Assemblyman John Huyley, democrat, representing the Second district, died at his home at Tenafly at 6 o'clock this morning of Bright's disease.

GREAT SILK SALE | The great Black Silk Sale continues larger than ever. LASALLE & KOCH.

SOME SPICY CURRENT TOPICS

Of Local and Neighborhood Interest.

Notes and Comments on Incidents Occurring Daily—Prepared for Readers Who Are Hustled for Time.

Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys.

The Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys' association will hold its annual meeting at Put-in-Bay, Tuesday, July 14. Officers to serve during the ensuing year will be elected. Interesting papers on various subjects will also be read.

The Ground Wire Laid.

The Robisons put a gang of 100 men at work last evening putting in the ground wire beneath the rail of the Summit and Monroe street line. The task was completed at 2 o'clock this morning. The company will now be able to operate its cars without further impedement.

Off for Camp To-morrow.

Toledo's crack organization, the Cadets, go into camp to-morrow in a fine grove near Waterville for eight days. The camp will be conducted on the strictest military discipline, and good results will likely follow. Next Thursday the Veteran cadets will pay a visit to the camp and spend the day.

The Armory Under Way.

The armory board advertises for sealed bids for the construction of the new armory building. The proposals will be opened and contract awarded July 27, at the office of Col. Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street. Work on construction will begin immediately after, and the building completed before winter.

Suit Against Presque Isle Company.

In the common pleas court to-day John M. Mitchell instituted proceedings against the Presque Isle Company for an injunction, restraining the defendants from driving piles and constructing a bridge across Wasaya on creek, on the ground that it interfers with the passage of small crafts up and down the stream. Judge Harmon granted a temporary restraining order,

Body of a Boy Found in the Bay.

The body of an unknown boy was found in the bay at Cedar Point this morning. Coroner Roulet went after the body today, and now has charge of it. The boy was about 9 or 10 years old, and had on a pair of checkered pants and a checkered waist. As the body showed evidences of having been in the water some time, it is thought that it might have floated to the point from across the bay.

Will Summer at the Works.

Geo. Ammar, the partner of Van Dett, the horse thief, was again in police court this morning and pleaded guilty to the charge of having stolen a set of double harness, valued at $25, from Edward D. Helpin, of Miami, for which he was fined $50 and costs and given 30 days in the work house.

The detectives and officers have been looking after several charges lately that will most likely prove Ammar to be a general all around thief.

"Nick" Has a Great Scheme Now.

'Squire H. C. Nicholas has discovered a device which has induced him to believe there are "millions in it." The plan is strictly non-partisan. A portrait of Governor Campbell and Major McKinley is placed in the forepart of a glass case, and is used as a paper weight, so that the admirer of either of the gentlemen can have the features of his favorite constantly before him to serve as inspiration. The device is a taking campaign document, and "Nick's" friends well wish him a monster circulation, without necessity for affidavit as to same.

At the Hebrew Convention in Baltimore.

Mr. M. M. Eppstein and Mr. Jacob Lasalle spent the week in Baltimore, representing the Shomer Emunim society in the Union of American Hebrew congregations. Mr. Eppstein was temporary secretary of the convention. Much business of interest to the organization was transacted. The reports of officers indicate a satisfactory state of affairs, of which Toledo delegates will make mention to their societies on their return. Addresses were delivered by prominent members of the denomination.

Mail Service Rapid Transit.

Mr. J. C. Nauts, local editor of the East Side Record, received a letter this morning from Mr. P. J. Dolan, who is visiting at Ballinaheglish, County Roscommon, Ireland. The letter is descriptive of a trip across the Atlantic on board the Cunard steamship Etruria. Mr. Dolan's epistle was posted at 6 o'clock p. m., June 30, and reached the Toledo postoffice at 4 o'clock p. m., July 9, less than ten days from Ballinaheglish in the interior of Ireland to Toledo, which speaks volumes for the efficiency of the railway and steamship postal service of the United States and Great Britain.

Knights Templar Commander in the City.

W. B. Melish, of Cincinnati, grand commander Knights Templar of Ohio, was in the city to-day, with his wife, on his way to Middle Bass, to spend a few days. Mr. Melish stated to a BEE that the orphans' home committee, of which he is chairman, would go to Springfield on Monday to formally accept the grounds and donations made by that city to secure the Masonic home. Talking about the fire in Cincinnati, Mr. Melish said the Burkhardt conflagration was the most serious which the city has had for many years, and entailed great loss.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Wm. Sams, of Gibsonburg, has been visiting here.

Mrs. Anna Murphy, of Vermont avenue, is visiting in the city.

Miss Snipperd, of Cleveland, is visiting T. J. Shipherd, of Cherry street.

Hon. Harvey Platt is in Chicago attending a meeting of the world's fair commission.

Mrs. Billy Carrol and son, of Bryan, were the guests of Mr. I. Rhoades during the week.

Mr. P. C. Saygers and family, of Napoleon, spent a couple of days in the city the past week.

Mayor Emmick went to Detroit this morning to meet his family on their return from Mt. Clemens.

H. S. Walbridge returned from Chicago last evening. He stated to a BEE to-day that in financial matters everything looks lovely, and Chicago business men get up in the middle of the night to boast of their city. This is a pointer for Toledoans which may be utilized with profit.

THE VICTIM OF SHARPERS.

Lightning Rod Men Get in Their Work.

TIFFIN, July 10.—Warren Drown, an aged and wealthy farmer of Adams township, was yesterday made the victim of a lightning rod sharper.

They placed rods upon the building for a nominal price and hold the farmer's acknowledgement in the form of a paper that is likely to turn up in a few days as a note for an unlimited number of dollars, or an order for rods enough to supply a township.

Fostoria Notes.

FOSTORIA, July 10.—(Special)—Mrs. Amanda J. Lackens has made an assignment of her boot and shoe store for the benefit of her creditors.

John Andes had a carriage horse stolen Wednesday night, valued at $125.

Rumors as to the removal of the Fostoria glass works are again afloat.

Syrup of Figs,

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

ANOTHER WIZARD.

A Clark County Boy Claims to Have Invented the Kintograph.

SPRINGFIELD, July 10.—Another Edisonian electric wizard has just come to light. His name is Forrest Ray and he is a young farmer aged 25, living near this city. His whole life has been spent studying electricity. He educated himself by persistent study and early evinced a desire to work with electricity, but his father discouraged him in every possible way, even telling him it was a devil's agency and no good will come of it. However, the boy persevered. He made a number of important inventions, but not having financial backing is unable to get the benefit of them. It is boldly claimed that Ray invented the kintograph, that wonderful compound of photography and electricity, accounts of which as develop d by Edison have just enchanted the civilized world and which, by giving motion to pictures, makes it possible for scenes to be re-enacted before the eyes again and again.

It is said that Ray brought full drawings and specifications embracing the salient points of Edison's latest invention to this city a year ago and showed them to a lawyer, but did not have funds to go on. Ray has now completed half a dozen remarkable inventions in electrical science. One is a method of wrapping armatures with wire so they will not burn out. They are all of the utmost value and capitalists here are giving them attention.

FORCED TO THE WALL.

Another Bank Has to Pull Down the Blinds.

Louisville Witnessed a Crash—A Concern With $100,000 to Pay a Million Liabilities.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—Financial circles received a tremendous shock this morning when it was officially announced that the Falls City bank had closed its doors.

It was a private corporation, and has been in a shaky condition since last fall, when a run was made on it by its depositors. The liabilities are supposed to be about $1,300,000; assets, $100,000. It is not thought that the depositors will lose any of their deposits.

LATER—The Falls City bank closed its doors this morning and entered into a deed of assignment, conveying all of its assets to the Mechanics' Trust company for the benefit of its creditors.

The news caused a great shock in the business community, although it has been known that the bank was in a shaky condition for some time. Generous and prompt assistance has kept the unfortunate financial institution on its feet for six months. The collapse will have but little effect on local financiers. The failure six months ago might have entailed serious consequences and have forced several banks to the wall. There is a general feeling of confidence throughout the local money market, and all the banks can stand the slight run that may be caused among their depositors by the Falls City collapse.

The history of the bank's embarrassments dates from the beginning of the panic which spread over the country last fall in consequence of the Baring Bros.' complications and the collapse of the Argentine securities. Though ably managed the Falls City bank had got very low in its cash when the tidal wave broke over the country and rumors of its shaky condition having been circulated throughout business circles there was a steady withdrawal of deposits. At this time a meeting of the clearing house and banks was held and a special aid committee was appointed to inquire into the standing of the bank daily and render the necessary assistance to tide them through the crisis when a failure would mean disaster to all.

The local banks advanced $100,000 and offers came from the country banks as well, but they were declined.

For a week past the directors of the bank and the clearing house committee have been in consultation daily regarding the collapse that was bound to come in time, and it was generally agreed that as there seemed to be no chance of building up the business at present and the situation was becoming daily more complicated, a suspension and assignment was the wisest thing that could be done. The local bankers are loth to discuss the failure.

In March, 1873, on a Saturday night, the bank was robbed of between $300,000 and $400,000 in cash and convertible securities. The thieves rented a room just over the bank's vault and worked down through the top. The robbery was not discovered until Monday morning as the thieves had fastened bolts back so that they could not be opened except by expert workmen. The thieves were never caught, though between $200,000 and $300,000 was recovered at a cost of $83,000.

THE STREET CAR MUDDLE.

Proposition Submitted by the Robisons To-Day,

With a View to Settlement—The Document Forwarded to Chicago to President Ream.

The people of Toledo have had a surfeit of the troubles between the Consolidated and Robison lines, until they are almost ready to welcome any proposition looking to a settlement of the same, in the interest of the general good of the city. Costly litigation and acrimonious discussion has been indulged in, and what has been gained? The two companies could and should have agreed long since. Both of them would have been richer to a considerable extent, too.

It is not the purpose of the BEE now to pass on the question of right or wrong in the contest. Suffice it to say, that the public will hail with delight every step looking to a cessation of hostilities.

This afternoon Mr. David Robison, Jr., president of the Toledo Electric Street Railway company, addressed a communication to President Ream, of the Consolidated, which is given below. It is a move in the right direction, and will serve as a basis upon which to make terms. The proposition speaks for itself. Should these overtures be rejected, without effort to offer others in their stead, it is plainly evident that the fight will continue with increased bitterness, a fact which will be generally regretted by all.

The following is the Robison proposal:

TOLEDO, O., July 10, 1891.

To Norman B. Ream, President of the Toledo Consolidated Street Railway Company:

DEAR SIR: In the interest of the street railway companies we respectively represent and in the interest of the traveling public of Toledo, the Toledo Electric Street Railway company makes the following proposition to the Toledo Consolidated Street Railway company to settle all differences between said companies, viz.:

1. The Toledo Consolidated Street Railway company is to pay to the Toledo Electric Street Railway company the one-half of all the cost and expenses of the litigation caused by said Consolidated company and paid by the Toledo Electric Street Railway company, not including the awards of the probate court for the property condemned by the Toledo Electric Street Railway company.

2. The Toledo Consolidated Street Railway company to pay one-half of the cost of all wires, poles and electrical apparatus placed by the Toledo Electric Street Railway company on Adams, Summit, Perry street bridge, Ottawa, Broadway, Monroe, Washington and Cherry streets, which construction and apparatus shall be for the joint use of both companies, each to pay a proportionate share of the maintenance, repair and cost of electric power based upon the number of cars operated by each on said streets.

3. All pending litigation to be dismissed and ended.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

DAVID ROBISON, JR.,

President of the Toledo Electric Street Railway company.

Come, gentlemen, get together. Let bygones be by-gones, and now make an effort for the advancement of Toledo's interests. Time can be more profitably employed than by spending it in court fighting each other.

HARBOR AND LAKE NEWS.

Steamers Run Too Fast in the River.

Canal Street Bridge at Chicago Must Go.

The Vesselmen are Correspondingly Happy—Accidents at Cleveland—General and Local Marine Notes.

Special marine weather bulletin, compiled from the war department weather map. Observations taken at 8 a. m.:

Port.	Bar.	Tem.	Wind. Dir.	Vel.	State of We'r.
Oswego	30.30	62	W	lt	clear
Buffalo	30.30	68	S	lt	clear
Cleveland	30.32	64	N	lt	clear
Toledo	30.30	64	NE	lt	clear
Port Huron	30.26	66	SW	lt	clear
Alpena	30.28	64	SE	lt	clear
Green Bay	30.22	64	S	8	clear
Milwaukee	30.26	62	SE	6	clear
Grand Haven	30.26	64	S	6	clear
Chicago	30.24	66	S	12	clear
Sault Ste. Marie	30.24	54	SE	lt	cloudy
Marquette	30.12	66	SW	8	clear
Duluth	30.4	58	NE	lt	cloudy

Lake Region forecasts: For western New York—Fair; stationary temperature; variable winds; warmer to-morrow.

For Ohi, Indiana and lower Michigan—Generally fair; slightly warmer; winds becoming south; showers to-morrow in west portions of lower Michigan and Indiana.

For upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Showers this afternoon; slightly warmer; south winds; severe local storms are probable this afternoon in Northwest Wisconsin.

For Illinois—Generally fair, except showers this afternoon north; slightly warmer; south winds.

Steamers Should Check.

Considerable complaint is made by vessels using the wharves below the Cherry street bridge, of the speed of steamers passing up and down the river, especially the City of Toledo and the Idlewild. It is not an unusual occurrence for vessels tied up at the Hocking dock, to have their lines broken by the suction. This happened twice to the big steamer J. C. Lockwood loading coal there, and the schooner Magnet also had her lines broken this week. The big freight steamers also cause considerable damage by not slacking wh le coming up the river. The channel is very near the Hocking docks, and steamers in passing should be careful not to damage those at the docks.

Funeral of Captain Rooney.

The funeral of Captain Timothy Rooney, who died yesterday morning, will take place to-morrow afternoon. Captain Rooney died from blood poisoning caused by an accident previously mentioned in the BEE. Some time ago he fell on the Hocking dock and cut his head on a rusty nail. The captain was an old and well-known vessel man, and the craft in the harbor have flags at half mast in respect to his memory.

The funeral will take place from the captain's residence on Walbridge avenue. Mrs. Rooney, the captain's wife, who had her system poisoned while dressing his wounds, is lying very low and serious fears are entertained for her. Frank Harlow, her son, arrived in the city last night from Chicago.

Slight Collisions at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—The new passenger steamer Virginia, while returning from a trial trip yesterday, collided with the revenue cutter Fessenden, crushing her boat and doing damage to the extent of about $300. The Fessenden was driven forward and ran her bowsprit into the after cabin of the steamer Montana.

The steamer City of Detroit No. 1 and the schooner Genoa came together in the river last night at the bend at the foot of St. Clair street. The steamer was coming up the river and the schooner was coal laden bound out in tow of the tugs Alva B. and Neil D. Cowling. The officers of the steamer and tugs tell a different story. Both vessels were going slowly at the time or the result would have been different. The schooner struck the steamer on the starboard side forward of the wheel and tore away considerable woodwork. The Genoa's jibboom was carried away but she suffered no other damage. There was some confusion among the passengers on the steamer but she was made fast to her dock in a few minutes and the passengers hurried off and no one was injured. The damage on the City of Detroit will amount to $200 or $300 but it will not interfere with her daily trips.

Another Whaleback Steamer.

WEST SUPERIOR, July 10.—The newly completed whaleback steamer A. D. Bartlett, otherwise 113, was launched from the shipyard of the American Steel Barge company in this city at 4:30 p. m. yesterday. The Bartlett is of similar description to the A. D. Thompson, being 300 feet tons and 325 feet in length. She is also designed for the ocean trade and at no distant day will follow the Colby and the Wetmore to the Atlantic ocean.

Another Record Smasher.

SAULT STE. MARIE, July 10.—The America arrived up last evening at 9, making the run from Detour lighthouse point to the Soo in four hours and thirty minutes, breaking the record.

The Canal Street Bridge.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Before the board of United States engineers yesterday the marine interests presented a very strong case against the Canal street bridge as an unreasonable obstruction to navigation.

Their claims were fully substantiated by the commissioner of public works, corporation counsel and city engineer, Commissioner Aldrich gave Mayor Cregier's administration an unmerciful scorching in his statement relative to the construction of the bridge. City Engineer Clark stated that the bridge must be removed at any event, as its center pier was badly constructed and was steadily settling into the river.

All the river interests were well represented and the meeting was regarded by Chicago marine men as a great triumph for river improvements.

Port List.

ARRIVED.

Schr Onward, Detroit, light.
Stmr Sakie Shepherd, St clair, mdse.
Tug Onaping, Detroit, towing schr Montmorenci.
Tug Natt Stickney, Sault Ste Marie, light.
Stmr Idlewild, Detroit, pass and mdse.
Stmr Dean Richmond, Buffalo, mdse.

CLEARED.

Schr Onward, Detour, 225 tons coal.
Stmr Sakie Shepherd, St Clair, mdse.
Tug Onaping, Leamington, light.
Stmr Idlewild, Detroit, pass and mdse.

Snags.

The tug Alice is being repainted.

The tug Dexter has been newly painted.

The steamer Gladstone left this morning with coal.

The Clover Leaf steamer Dean Richmond arrived last night.

The steamer Egyptian arrived last night to load coal at the Ohio Central.

The steamers Western Reserve, Onoko and Missouria are at the Hocking for coal.

The schooner Seaton, loaded with lumber, was brought in by the tug Roy this morning.

The schooner Richard Winslow, coal laden, was towed out by the tug Schenck this morning.

The steamers Western Reserve and Onoko have been chartered to carry coal from Toledo to Duluth on contract.

An excursion from Bowling Green over the Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati, is enjoying the breezes of Presque Isle to-day.

The tug Florence N., of Port Clinton, arrived this afternoon to go into Gilmore's dry dock, where she will have her stern bearings repaired.

It is reported from Detroit that Captain John Miner is trying to sell his excursion steamer Skater, which was so popular in Toledo last season. The Skater cost Captain Miner $12,000.

Our great sale is not conducted on the plan of marking up goods and then say quarter off or half price to deceive. Our entire stock at cost or less during this sale. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

ALL DEPARTMENTS | Are showing great bargains. Look through the Dress Goods and silks. LASALLE & KOCH.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Two youngsters, with a couple of bag pipes, are doing Toledo to-day.

Ex-Police Commissioner John Bolan has concluded to make the race, on the solicitation of friends, as one of the delegates from the Eighth ward, and has had tickets printed announcing the fact.

The great alteration sale is growing from day to day. We did not pick out certain lots of old goods to be got rid of, but included the entire stock. Many goods are being closed out for a great deal less than they can be produced for. NEUHAUSEL BROS.

AT 25c | All French Ginghams that were 35c, 50c and 75c, will go at 25c a yard. LASALLE & KOCH.

DIED.

ROONEY—July 9, 1891, at his late residence, Capt. Timothy Rooney, in his 61st year.

Funeral service at the residence, 629 Walbridge avenue, Saturday, July 11, at 2:30 p. m. Friends of the family invited. Burial private. Please omit flowers.

IN THREE GREAT STATES.

OHIO.

Gallia county has but 30 saloons.

Lima will have another new depot.

Urbana is after a new shoe factory.

Van Wert county has 20 post offices.

The teamsters may strike at Columbus.

Ida White, of Bellaire, has disappeared.

Findlay is arranging for a big fair this fall.

Typhoid fever is epidemic at Douglasville.

Ohio will have a great pot ato crop this year.

Gallipolis will vote on electric lights July 28.

Urbana churches will close during July and August.

Colored camp meeting will begin at Warren, August 15.

F. B. Martin was killed by the cars at East Palestine.

A bachelor's club has been organized at East Liverpool.

C. Staiger, of Portsmouth, died from drinking ice water.

Mansfield is overrun with burglars and the police are powerless.

D. W. Lacy, a Findlay oil pumper, is in sane on account of drink.

Charles Lee is the newly elected postmaster of Green Springs.

Work has been commenced in the white ware works at Barbertown.

No black rot has yet struck the grape vines on the Lake Erie islands.

All row boats on the Ohio mutst carry a white light at the bow at night.

Michael Smith was struck by a train and fearfully mangled at Cleveland.

Miami college at Oxford has been furnished with a steam heating apparatus.

Emma Bruckman was fatally hurt by falling down stairs at Cummingsville.

George William Moses, of Greentown, will go to West Point from the Sixteenth district.

Walnut and poplar logs are being shipped from Muskingum county to England.

A Champaign county farmer cut 16 acres of wheat which averaged 35 bushels to the acre.

The first regiment of Ohio artillery will go into camp near McConnellsville, on the muddy Muskingum.

The Hocking Coal & Iron Company's furnace at Buctel has shut down, throwing 200 men out of work.

The will of Wm. Johnson, of Madison county, disposing of 1,600 acres of land, was set aside by the courts.

Alliance has 90 saloons and only 8,000 people. The saloons don't pay the Dow tax because Alliance is a Prohibition (?) town.

Defiance policemen shooting dogs by the wholesale. Thought that several of the animals are mad and the King Herod idea was adopted.

The annual soldiers' reunion at Crown City, Gallia county, will be held August 5-7. Gov. Campbell will deliver an address the last day.

Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, First Artillery, detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Ohio state university, Columbus.

Two Gallipolis men built a boat and put the "skeg" on the bow. The boat was put in the river and it ran backwards, but would not go ahead.

Henry Bowers, of Glencoe, near Bellaire, stole $35 and a $700 check from Charles Wilson while riding with him. The check has been recovered, but the cash and Henry are missing.

A hitch is now on between the Mahoning valley iron men and the Amalgamated association. A meeting will be held Saturday, when it is thought the differences will be adjusted.

The Cincinnati boiler-makers have prepared a petition to the school board asking that it patronize none but home industries in awarding the contract for new heating apparatus in the new library building.

INDIANA.

Peaches are being gathered in Southern Indiana.

Last year 784 couples were married in Elkhart county.

Richmond will have a better system of street paving.

Corn in the southern part of the state is suffering from drouth.

Ft. Wayne is being furnished with public drinking fountains.

A Chicago syndicate has purchased the Michigan City street railway, and will equip it with electricity.

A peach orchard in Jefferson county contains 5,000 acres and 500 pickers are at work unloading overloded trees.

As a result of the conference of assessors in the gas belt it was resolved that natural gas pipe lines should be assessed at 50 cents per lineal foot for eight-inch pipe, and other sizes in proportion.

MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids has a new G. A. R. post.

Bay county teachers had a picnic yesterday.

Big crop of strawberries in the upper peninsula.

Fires are raging in the forests north of Negaunee.

The wheat crop of Ionia will be two weeks late, but will be unusually large. There will also be a large yield of potatoes and grapes.

The marshal of Lansing ordered all the shade trees of the city trimmed, and has had a gang of men at work carrying out the order. These men have been threatened with all manner of deaths, but all are still alive.

Two steam shovels are working night and day widening the approach to the Port Huron tunnel. The Port Huron Times says that it will probably be two months before a track is laid to the mouth of the tunnel again. No less than 11 tracks will be laid to the opening when it is finished.

Many Lansing saloonkeepers, when they took out license this year, asked for licenses for malt liquors only, and their bondsmen signed for these liquors only. Many of these dealers have been induced to take out licenses for spirituous liquors also, and the city is wondering now if the same bondsmen are good, as the old bonds were not changed withe licenses.

COUNTIES FOR CAMPBELL.

An Aggregate of Thirty-nine Delegates Instructed to Stand by Him.

COLUMBUS, July 10.—Montgomery, Brown and Wyandot counties, having an aggregate of thirty-nine votes, elected delegates yesterday and instructed for Gov. Campbell. This makes over 300 delegates so far instructed for the renomination of the governor, with about forty counties in which delegates are to be selected on Saturday. It is estimated that he will have between 500 and 600 of the 700 delegates in the convention.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Situation by a little boy of 14 years during his vacation, in some store or office; is smart, bright and truthful. Address C 11, Bee office. 10jy3

WANTED—Situation by a middle-aged man as canvasser for some good business. Address C 12, Bee office. 10jy3

WANTED—Barber for Saturday at 605 South St Clair st. 1djy2p

WANTED—At the New York house, 1 laundress, 1 dishwasher. Call at the office, 135 North St Clair st. 10jy2p

WANTED—Dining room girl, at the Empire house, 831 Summit st. 10jy2p

WANTED—Situation, by a young man with experience as porter or waiter in hotel or restaurant. Address C V, care Bee. 10jy3

WANTED—Situation by a strong, reliable young man. Addre s C 10, care Bee. 10jy3

GIRLS—Wanted, six girls to make awnings and tents, at M I Wilcox & Co.

Cured After 24 Years.

GREENVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 17, 1890

Dr. J. W. Bergen, Petersburg, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—I have been afflicted with Asthma twenty-four years, and within the last year have not been able to work more than half the time and had almost given up all hope of

The Bee.

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, G. G HADLEY, F. P. CHAPIN

ESTABLISHED 1876.

ONLY 14 years old, and the leading paper of Northwestern Ohio. It is the pioneer low priced paper, is *always* for the people and is read by the great masses. For these reasons THE BEE has always enjoyed the largest circulation, and is consequently the best advertising medium.

OFFICE 136 AND 138 ST. CLAIR ST

THE BEE Is regularly placed on file and may be seen at the BEE'S New York Office, Room 206 Potter Building, opposite Postoffice, New York City.

TOLEDO, OHIO, JULY 10, 1891.

LUCAS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

At a meeting of the Lucas County Central committee, held Friday afternoon, July 3, it was determined to hold the election for delegates to the state convention under the primary system.

The apportionment of delegates was made as follows:

	Delegates
First Ward	2
Second Ward	1
Third Ward	1
Fourth Ward	1
Fifth Ward	1
Sixth Ward and Oregon township	1
Seventh Ward	2
Eight ward	2
Ninth Ward	1
Washington, Adams and Sylvania townships	1
Richfield, Spencer, Swanton, Monclova and Springfield	1
Maumee, Waterville, Whitehouse, Waynesfield and Providence	1
Total	15

The primaries will be held on Saturday, July 11, between the hours of 4 and 8 p. m.

WILLIAM BEATTY, Chairman pro tem

F. T. VAN FLEET, secretary.

Toledo, July 6, 1891.

An Excellent Journal.

The News is pleased to place the Toledo BEE on its "exchange" list. We find it to be a journal of great excellence and shall frequently find occasion to use matter from its columns.—Nelsonville News.

We Have It, Too.

The Toledo BEE is a large, elegantly printed and strongly edited democratic journal. It is entitled to a wide circulation.—Bellefontaine Examiner.

So They All Say.

We welcome to our table the Toledo Daily BEE, one of the brightest, newsiest and best edited democratic papers in the state. The BEE is a strong defender of democratic principles, and its columns are brimful of the latest news of the world. In brief, it is an excellent journal, well worthy of the immense circulation it has attained.—New Lexington Herald.

NEW steel jackets for naval guns are the latest decree of fashion.

THE Ohio boy whose skin was filled with tin by the explosion of a can of powder, on the Fourth, is going to stump the state for McKinley this fall.

THE republican organ which prophecies that "the third party will not amount to much in Iowa," fails to state which will be the third party in that state after the re-election of Gov. Boies.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DILL has disbanded the First regiment, O. N. G., and Col. Smith finds himself mustered out this morning. He may now bid a long farewell to all his greatness, a la Cardinal Wolsey.

"MINISTER DOUGLASS was an utter failure in Hayti," says an exchange. That is an excellent reason for continuing him in service there as the fitting representative of an administration made up of utter failures.

EDITOR H. L. STEWART of the Norwalk Experiment-News will be a candidate for democratic nomination for state secretary. Mr. Stewart is an editor of ability, a rock-ribbed democrat and would be a credit to his district.

THE funny men of the press have a good deal to say about the death of Hannibal Hamlin at a card table. A wiser reflection is that he was in better business playing pedro than the more active politicians of his party are engaged in.

NOPOLEON'S version of why Waterloo was lost, never before published, is to be given a waiting world in the next issue of the United Service Gazette. It is understood Major McKinley has ordered a copy by cablegram. Its only service will be to assist him in getting out an account of the other Waterloo, after the November election.

THE Ohio democratic state convention is going to be a great ratification meeting with Gov. Campbell as the chief ratificatee.—Boston Herald.

Shades of Noah Webster! Even the correctness of the sentiment expressed does not atone for the coining of such a word as that. If the Herald ever says "ratificatee" again, public sentiment will sustain Boston in banishing the paper and all its staff to Chicago.

THERE will be no industrial meeting in Washington this month, the conference called for July 29 having been declared off. The intended gathering will be merged in that which is fixed for February, 1892. By that time the effect of the Cincinnati movement on the industrial situation will be manifest. "The more haste the less speed" is the lesson the industrialists will have learned by that time, it may be.

THE census returns of April, 1881, gave Liverpool a population of 552,000, a gain during the preceding decade of 12 per cent. It was expected the increase in populaton for the last ten years would be not less than 100,000. Instead of this, the new census gives the city a lesser population than was shown in 1881, and the municipal authorities of England's great seaport enter a protest that exceeds in volume the New York howl over Porter's census returns.

WANT A CHANGE.

The farmers of the nation are considering in their alliances the feasibility of controlling the wheat market this year by holding on to the present crop until a stated price has been reached. From present indications the crop will be an abundant one, and the demand for grain for export promises to be brisk because of the shortage in the crops of Europe. It is agreed that if the farmers can hold their grain in their own hands a few weeks they can command a speculative price for it and can receive the profits themselves.

In South Carolina a plan has been formulated, which all the states in the cotton belt will be asked to adopt, for controlling that staple in the market. This plan is more radical than the other. It is intended not only to regulate the market price of the cotton but also to limit the amount that shall be produced. The resolutions adopted at a county convention in South Carolina read:

1. We pledge ourselves to plant only 10 acres of cotton to the horse in 1892; provided we can get the co-operation of all the cotton states, so as to decrease the production of cotton and so obtain a due reward for our labor.

2. We request the state alliance to call for a convention of cotton growers of the south, irrespective of class or color, to meet at ——— not later than December 1, next, to consider the same.

These two combinations may or may not be entered into by the producers. If they are indorsed and undertaken they may or may not result in increased prosperity to the farmers. The probability is that the wheat combine will not be generally undertaken, and, as the circular suggesting it indicates, unless it is a general movement it will fail of success.

That it is even seriously considered by the local bodies constituting the alliance is a matter over which the farmer will reflect gravely. He is by birth, training and instinct opposed to speculation. But he has become by hard experience bitterly aware that the producer is not getting his just share of that which he produces, and he is very much in earnest in his intention that that this state of things shall cease. The propositions conveyed in these plans may not receive his sanction. They may not result in benefit to him if they do. They may result in nothing. But they have grave weight as indicating the determination of the producing class to bring about changed conditions in the producer's own interests.

PARNELL'S DEFEAT.

Parnell's defeat at Carlow—following his failure at North Sligo and Kilkenny—leaves little doubt that the clergy are too strong for him—N. Y. World.

This Carlow election is a disaster to Parnell. The county was in the olden time one of his strongholds. The people were ready to defend his cause against all comers and to use the blackthorn in any discussion of the subject. Losing that prestige, Parnell is in very bad shape for the future.—New York Herald.

It seems that something of the noble and patriotic spirit of Ireland's Grand Old Man exists among the people of Carlow to-day, and that they are determined to stand by Ireland's best friend in England and by the Irish party, against the selfish and unworthy man who has tried to climb back to individual power on their shoulders.—Mail and Express.

Some people do not know when they are whipped and Mr. Parnell is one of them. There is a certain splendor in courage, and yet there is every evidence that it is too late for him to regain his former prestige. This is not directly because of his moral lapse, which he has atoned for as far as possible, but on account of the conditions resulting from it.—Indianapolis News.

The crushing defeat at Carlow eliminates Parnell from English politics. He may possibly muster enough American support and obtain enough money from his visit to this country to enable him to pursue for a little while longer the role of a disturber of the peace, but even as a tory tool he is so worthless now that Balfour may be expected to thrust him aside with contempt.—St. Louis Republic.

Parnell expected his candidate to win in Carlow. He was beaten over two to one, the McCarthyite candidate, Mr. Hammond, receiving 3,755 votes as against 1,539 cast for A. J. Kettle, the Parnellite. In the preceding election the O'Gorman Mahon, nationalist, and then a Parnellite, was elected without opposition.

This should be Parnell's Waterloo.—Buffalo News.

But, the scandal was only the beginning of Parnell's downfall as a leader. His course toward many of the best among his former associates was enough to cause him to be deposed, permanently, from his position of leadership Before the Carlow election, he was reported as saying that if, by any possibility, he were to fail in that borough, he would "have nothing left to fall back upon." He has failed.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

Carlow has been regarded as a Parnellite stronghold, and Mr. Parnell has been quoted as saying that if defeated there he would have nothing to fall back upon. The McCarthyite candidate was elected by an enormous majority, and, while Mr. Parnell professes to be not disheartened, the result can not be regarded as other than indicative of a verdict against his longer leadership from which there can be no appeal.—Chicago Times.

The Next Congress.

Mr. Ingalls thinks the democratic majority in the next house will beat the democratic party. No, if the democratic majority behaves as badly as possible, they will make such a favorable contrast to Czar Reed's house of representatives that the people will be delighted. The people have recently been educated down to such a poor congress that a moderately good congress will meet their enthusiastic approval.—Boston Globe.

Divert Public Gaze.

The administration is going to put all the relics of the civil war in possession of the federal authorities—including the captured confederate flags that Cleveland wanted to return—on public exhibition in the national museum. Something had to be done to divert the public gaze from the exhibition of emptiness made in the treasury vaults.—Chicago Times.

Canary's Boom.

The name of Hon. John W. Canary, of Wood county, will be presented to the democratic state convention as a candidate for attorney general. He will no doubt receive a solid support from the Northwest—Ottawa County News.

Digging His Grave.

While the farmers are waiting for buyers to come along and pay them the prices McKinley promised them for wool, they are busy digging the grave of McKinleyism. By fall it will be wide and deep.—St. Clairsville Gazette.

Good Fighters.

Democrats are good fighters. They sometimes quarrel among themselves but history teaches that they always possess the happy faculty of getting together and standing shoulder to shoulder when charging the enemy.—Bucyrus Forum.

McKinley's Logic.

Maj. McKinley observes that the republican party is right, and, therefore, must win. Last November, however, the republican party was left, and, therefore, it didn't win. The logic is equally irresistible in either case.—Boston Herald.

The Tin Plate Swindle.

It would be as well for the voters of Ohio to consider this fact before they vote in November. The tin plate swindle is before them in the person of the illustrious McKinley.—N. Y. World.

Quay's Standard.

Mr. Quay's standard of republicanism is high. Under it no man can be a republican in Pennsylvania if he wants Mr. Quay to resign from anything whatever.—St. Louis Republic.

Ohio's Democracy.

Next week, at Cleveland, the Ohio democracy will "rise up" with a vim and vigor that will sweep McKinleyism into oblivion.—Columbus Post.

Big Guns and Big Rolls

"There will be lots of big guns" and lots of big rolls in Ohio to help McKinley this fall.—Lima Times.

Proper Person.

Hon. John W. Canary, of Wood county, is named as a very proper person to nominate for attorney-general.—Bryan Democrat.

Ashamed of Himself.

McKinley while making his campaign this fall will hardly dare look a healthy sheep in the face.—Delaware Herald.

Protected (?) Labor.

Labor—"I'm hungry."

McKinley—"Well, you're protected in you're hunger, are you not?"—Ashtabula Standard.

Honest Jimmy.

Honest Jimmy will be nominated at the state convention next week without much opposition.—Lebanon Patriot.

IN AID OF CHRISTIANITY.

A Grand Convention Opened in Minneapolis.

The Objects of the Great Movement Explained.

The Report of the Secretary Shows That the Organization Has Had a Most Phenomenal Growth.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 10.—Fully 10,000 people witnessed the opening of the national convention of the young peoples' society of Christian Endeavor and listened to a thousand voices render: "Send Showers of Blessings."

Secretary Baer's Report.

One year ago the membership records showed 11,013 societies, an increase over the previous year of 3,341 societies. There are now 16,274 societies regularly reported, 307 societies are reported from across the water; there are others from whom we have not heard. England has 120 societies; Australia, 82; India, 30; Turkey, 12; and China, 7. The five leading Canadian provinces report as follows: Ontario, 458 societies; Novia Scotia, 156; Quebec, 63; New Brunswick, 36, and British Columbia, 25. In all Canada there are 829 societies. The five leading states are New York, 2,354 societies; Pennsylvania, 1,463; Ohio, 1,061; Illinois, 1,043, and Massachusetts 918, and a number of others close behind. The banner for the state, territory, or province, showing the largest percentage of gain is awarded to the territory of Oklahoma, British Columbia is second, Nova Scotia third; Virginia a close fourth, and Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi, with the same ratio, take fifth. Another banner was decided on last year for the greatest aggregate gain, and Pennsylvania having gained 645 local societies, will hold that banner for one year. New York is second with 559. Iowa has increased her list 382; Ohio 380, and Kansas 278. Kansas reports more gain than the entire membership the first five years. Town, city and district unions have been formed with much benefit. Philadelphia has a union with 182 societies, Chicago 160, New York City 80, St. Louis 67 and Brooklyn 65. There are four floating societies on men-of-war.

Great growth is reported in the junior organizations, of which 855 societies are reported. Illinois leads with 122. Among denominations, the Presbyterians have 4,019 Christian Endeavor societies, Congregationalists 3,545, Baptists 2,381, Methodists 2,068, and Christians (Disciples) 801. As to individual members the growth is marvelous. At Philadelphia, in 1888, 3,000 members strong; at Cincinnati, 1889, 485,000; at St. Louis last year, 660,000, and now the 16,264 local societies have 1,008,850 members; but numerical growth is not all the greatest good that has resulted; to these and to those with whom we have come into contact the good is of infinitely greater importance. No money is collected from the societies; all expenses being paid from the sale of badges, literature and printing for local societies. The Golden Rule, the paper of the society, he heartily commended. It was known that 82,500 members of the societies had become church members within the year. He closed with an appeal for greater Christian endeavor.

Ira D. Sankey, the famous evangelist singer, sang "Throw out the Life Line." The introduction of President F. E. Clark, whom Dr. Tiffany introduced as "Father Endeavor Clark," was the signal for a quick waving of handkerchiefs that showed how dear he is to all members of the societies.

President Clark's Address.

For his annual address, President Clark had chosen the topic "Fidelity and Fellowship," and spoke first of the basis of the movement. He said:

"As such a movement develops we can see many reasons for its existence, all doubtless embraced in the divine plan, such as the promotion of outspoken discipleship, the increase of faith in youthful piety, the development of well trained workmen for the church, and the increased respect paid to covenant vows; but above and beyond even these priceless blessings, I think I may mention two elements that prominently mark the history of the Christian Endeavor Society. These two features are fidelity and fellowship; fidelity to the local church to which each society and each member of each society belongs. A fidelity without which a true Christian Endeavor society cannot exist; fellowship, a fellowship cemented by a common name and common vows, and common methods of service—a fellowship that is exemplified by this magnificent assembly.

He contended that these two features are necessary to each other. Fidelity and fellowship may win the world for Christ. This society has unswerving from its birth stood for fidelity to the church of God and to the local church. The society of Christian endeavor is one of the church family. He said: "The society of Christian endeavor, by its very principles, when they are understood and adopted, necessarily increases church loyalty and denominational fidelity."

The further idea of fellowship, he believed, was founded on the sentence in the Apostles' creed: "I believe in the communion of saints."

"Now," he continued, "for a million young hearts in 30 evangelical denominations, in every realm on the globe, the day has come when Christian fellowship is an inspiring reality. Moreover, I think the time has come for us not simply to accept in an easy going way this inheritance, but to stand for it; yes, to glory in it, as we glory in the cross of Christ, around which this fellowship gathers. I maintain that this is our duty. First, because every church will be stronger because of this fellowship. Because it stands for fidelity it must also stand for fellowship, for we cannot be in the largest sense faithful to our own church without the spirit of fraternity with others."

He believed it impossible to estimate the value of such a meeting as this; as well try to compute the value of the sunlight or the worth of the dew, or the commercial value of rain. This sense of fellowship is needed to take back home to aid in the coming work there.

"This convention will never adjourn until this fellowship, which these days of holy communion will cement, shall flow back in refreshing rills of spiritual power to churches in every state and territory and province between the two oceans; and even to churches across the sea the electric thrill of this fellowship will go; and wherever it goes it will carry strength and cheer. The united strength of the communion binds that we oppose to him the united strength of our common fellowship. There are no sects in hell. The evil one marshals all his forces for the attack. Let not the children of the pit be wiser than the children of the light. The watchword of the day is combination, to resist good laws and obstruct righteous legislation. We must not play into the enemy's hands by weakening our ranks and dividing our hosts."

He deprecated, not denominations, but the spirit that would perpetuate differences and promote rivalries. "In this name, "Christian Endeavor," a common bond of union is found. He pleaded for inter-denominational and international fellowship of the societies, because Christ commands it, and prayed for it. The agony of the cross before him he prayed "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." He believed they had the opportunity in the Christian Endeavor fellowship societies to answer Christ's prayer in some worthy way to usher in the glad day to which his petition points forward. He quoted an endeavor song with the motto, "One Master Christ, Our Lord; and Brethren all are We," and suggested it for the coming year as the yearly watchword. The motto of the society, "For Christ and the Church," would never be superseded, but the loyalty and fellowship are expressed by this watchword and all can join in it.

Gen Secretary Baer

read a number of telegrams, among others one from Bishop Vincent regretting his inability to be present on account of his bronchitis. Mr. Baer said Bishop Vincent told him in Chicago yesterday "had I been a Congregationalist or a Presbyterian I would not have started, but being a Methodist, I thought I must try to come." This remark was greatly applauded because of the rival Epworth league work of the Methodist church. Rev. Dr. Tiffany was announced to take Bishop Vincent's place on short notice, and spoke eloquently though briefly, Christian unity was his theme. and he thought he saw in this great convention the realization of oneness in Christ. All here were loyal to Christ as the head of the church. The world sees not the unity, but only the differences. The days of the controversialist are past. He was glad to live in an age when all denominations can work side by side; an age when differences were only as to unessentials. He was glad for the Christian Endeavor societies, which were dynamos of power working together against the evil one, and he considered this union the prophecy of the millenium.

BIG SYNDICATE

Formed for the Purpose of Bidding to Lay Pipe.

A syndicate has been formed, with a capital stock of $100,000, for the purpose of bidding for the laying of natural gas pipe, under the invitation for proposals now being advertised. It being understood that Mr. A. K. Detwiler was at the head of the syndicate, a BEE called on that gentleman, who said: "I cannot give you the names of the parties interested at present, but the gentlemen whom I represent will have in a bid for the entire work.

"How much capital is behind the syndicate?" was asked.

"Over a million dollars. It is not all outside capital either, as many home capitalists are involved. It has not yet been determined whether the company will be incorporated or run as a syndicate with a trustee in charge."

THE GAS TRUSTEES

Hold a Session Lasting Until Midnight.

Extra Work Runs Up Bills Amounting to Several Thousand Dollars—People Want Gas—What Was Done.

The natural gas trustees, at the meeting last evening, devoted the entire session to the consideration and discussion of the final estimate on the Smith contract. The discussion elicted a rather peculiar state of affairs. It appears that there was a discrepancy of 580 feet between the engineer's measurement and the actual line measurement of the Bowman street river crossing. This discrepancy was the chief item in the bill of extras, amounting to $2,200, presented by Mr. Smith.

Dr. Jones and Mr. Backus both favored paying the bill and Dr. Jones made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Brown objected to the bill on the ground that it was a specific contract awarded Mr. Smith at a lump sum. Mr. Brown read the contract and commented upon it at considerable length.

Gen. Greene supported Mr. Brown's views, but the final vote being taken, the bill was allowed, Messrs. Backus, Jones and Parsons voting aye, and Messrs. Browne and Greene no.

It was when the bill of extras for the belt line was presented that the surprise came. Mr. Brown expressed the opinion that the circumstances connected with the extra work were the most extraordinary he had ever known in connection with any board. Not less than fifty supplemental contracts made between Superintendent Gettleman and Engineer Kaney and Mr. Smith were presented. The contract proper, it seems, contained a clause to the effect that no extra work should be allowed unless upon a written agreement entered into between the superintendent of the board and the contractor. To the surprise of the board this clause had been taken advantage of, and the fifty contracts contained bills amounting to over $5,000.

The final estimate was read and discussed at length.

Mr. Backus could not see how the board could refuse to pay the bill of extras under the contract. The board had given to its servants the right to make these contracts and the board would be held responsible.

Mr. Greene did not think the board could be held responsible for every act of its employes, and took the ground that Mr. Gettleman had exceeded his authority in making contracts.

Mr. Brown also took this view of the matter, and finally it was decided to refer the matter back to the general manager with instructions to prepare a more elaborate and explanatory bill of final estimates.

The discussion over the estimates arose from a paragraph in the report of the general manager, and it was wearing on to midnight when the reports had been gotten through, so that other matters, the reports of officers and committees, had to be postponed. The board was tired, and Dr. Jones towards the close caused some merriment by inadvertently moving that the board adjourn until 2 o'clock to-morrow morning. On the suggestion of Mr. Backus the board did adjourn till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The board had started into business in good humor owing to the fact that City Solicitor Read announced he had paid over to the city treasury the balance of the costs in the celebrated gas case, $763, to the city treasury. It appears that the costs in this case to the plaintiffs amounted to over $3,000.

Numerous applications for gas were received from the residents of Sieplar street from Western avenue to Curtis street, Ann street, Nebraska avenue and various other streets.

The residents of Detroit avenua presented a petition for a regulator and the right to build a line. A peculiar feature of this petition was the fact that the residents have decided to build the line themselves—not to advance the money as in every other case heretofore presented to the board, but to buy the pipe and construct the line themselves under the supervision of the superintendent, the money advanced for the construction of the line to be returned to them in gas. The granting of the petition will undoubtedly be an incentive for others to go and do likewise.

It appeared from certain figures presented that the cost of the belt line was $84,271.95, and the balance due Mr. Smith, including his extras, is $28,357.

The committee on prices reported having arranged the prices for the following institutions: The Toledo Cot and Wringer company, The Northwestern Pin company, The Tubular Axle Works, The Toledo Licorice company, the Metzger Linseed Oil company, the Milburn Wagon company, the Toledo Nut and Bolt works and Minnie's foundry. The income from these institutions will amount to about $10,000 a year.

After the transaction of some general routine business the board adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

No Walk Over.

Let not republicans be deceived. While here and there throughout the state individual democrats may sulk or scratch, and, while in Hamilton county numerous keen-carving tools may be manipulated, yet the great mass of the democrats will come gamely up to the mark and will fight for Campbell like Bengal tigers. As a rule, in Ohio, democratic disorganization does not reach to the polls. There is but one certainty for republican success—a full republican vote. Col. Jim Neal, of Hamilton, will again conduct Campbell's campaign. Republicans ought to know from experience they have in him one of the most adroit and resourceful politicians in the state to combat. Right at the start, republicans should recognize the fact that they have not got a walkover, but that they will have to fight their way inch by inch clear up to the citadel, which they must carry by resistless storm. This fall, Ohio will probably have the hottest state campaign it has had since the days of the war.—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Tariff Reform Songs.

Northwestern Ohio will present the name of Hon. John W. Canary, of Bowling Green, as a candidate for nomination for attorney general. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Canary is a bird, and that if nominated he will add strength to the ticket by singing tariff reform songs, notwithstanding the high McKinley duty on feathers.—Allen County Democrat.

DOINGS AT MORENCI.

A Boom for the Toledo and Western.

A Rousing Meeting Held Last Evening.

A Busy City Whose Only Drawback Has Been a Lack of Railroad Facilities.

MORENCI, Mich., July 10.—(Special)—In response to a call issued yesterday for the purpose of getting expressions from the people in relation to the Toledo and Western railroad, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the city hall last evening. Owing to the fact that many of the business men were busily engaged in their stores, it was somewhat after 8 o'clock before the assemblage was called to order.

Hon. Albert Dayo was chosen chairman and Mr. D. Allen, editor of the Observer, secretary. Both of these gentlemen have taken a deep interest in the project, and no better selection could have been made.

Mr. Deyo in assuming his duties said that he had been in the country for several days past and as he knew very little about the object of the meeting, suggested that some one give an explanation.

W. W. Crabbs replied and said the chief object was to ascertain if the necessary funds could be raised. He further stated that the officials of the road had made no proposition, but, as he understood, they wanted the people of this place to make one.

Mr. Deyo wanted to know how a conclusion of the affair could be reached when none of the railroad officials were here.

C. C. Wakefield stated that the company wanted an answer in one week and thought that immediate action should be taken.

Some discussion followed as to the probabilities af raising the funds and it seemed to be the prevailing opinion that this could be easily done.

It was decided, however, to offer the company the notes not destroyed which were given a year ago together with a record of the entire proceedings, and C. C. Wakefield was appointed to notify the company of the actions taken.

The temporary organization was made permanent, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

They Came In a Drag.

To-day's Observer, in speaking of the officials, says:

Shortly before noon Wednesday a regular English drag, drawn by four horses, rolled into town and upon its elevated seats sat no less a distinguished party than the gentlemen identified with the Toledo & Western railroad enterprise as it now organized. The fact that they had such a vehicle evidenced nothing in the direction of Anglomania—all of them are too intensely practical American for that; but the drag afforded them ample room and especially an excellent position from which to view the country along the line, and was altogether a pleasant mode of traveling. They left Toledo on a tour of inspection Tuesday afternoon, driving as far as Metamora that night, and were getting over the ground as rapidly as possible.

The party was composed of the following persons: Donald McLean, of New York, the capitalist at the head of the new syndicate; Ben Reynolds, contractor of Celcago; R. C. Bell, attorney, of Fort Wayne; R. L. Engle, chief engineer, of Cincinnati; Chas. Scroggs, private secretary of Mr. McLean; R. R. Kinkade, of Toledo, and those familiar Toledoans, Elmer White, G. G. Hadley, Engineer Hosea Paul and Sylvester Lamb, right of way man.

The gentlemen were all in high spirits, and Mr. McLean and the others to whom the country passed around, was now, expressed themselves as exceedingly well pleased with what they had seen, and a renewed interest in the road at Metamora and Lyons was reported. They ate a fine dinner at the hotel Saulsbury and then a conference with our citizens was called.

The conference was of short duration, as the party had to make haste on their tour. Mr. Bell, an able, shrewd-looking attorney, acted as spokesman and in his remarks to the citizens said that he represented a syndicate that had taken hold of this project prepared for positive business and to begin immediate construction and push it to a speedy conclusion. The contractor would be able to build at least two miles per day. Now he desired to know if Morenci would be ready to make good, substantially, what was expected of it last year, and to that important question an answer was requested to be given in a week's time, as actual work must be commenced with the least possible delay. After some questions were asked, the conference broke up, and then the drag proceeded on its way to Fayette.

Immediately after the railroad men had departed, the citizens present held a brief meeting, with C. C. Wakefield as chairman. It was voted to hold a general meeting in village hall on Thursday evening to get an expression as to what the people of Morenci and vicinity would do in view of the new situation of affairs.

Quite a Distinction.

There is probably no other town in this or any other state that has the distinction of being in two states at the same time, and for this Morenci carries the banner. The main street is the dividing line, so it will be seen that a person can jump the state without fear of an accident.

It was incorporated some forty years ago and has a population of 1,300 thriving people, most of whom are from the eastern states.

It would be folly for the BEE to enumerate the many excellent qualities of the inhabitants; the natural facilities, etc., as space and time would not permit. To begin with and give a proper description of the place it might be proper to first state that there are four churches here, all of which have large congregations.

The public schools could not be improved, while the handling of municipal affairs is far superior to the major part of towns in this state.

One of the principal features is the fact that the business men and citizens in general are industrious, loyal and true, and the BEE takes pleasure in referring to them with the most profound sincerity.

The town is entirely devoid of foreign population, and to go still further there is not a negro or Hebrew living within its borders.

The business firms depend largely upon the agricultural community for their trade, and words or pen cannot describe the beautiful farms in the vicinity which produces an unlimited amount of products yearly.

The thoroughfares are shaded with large and stately trees which almost form a bower as they reach out and touch each other from one side of the street to the other. The business portion of the town is paved with substantial pavement and the streets are all kept in a remarkably clean and healthful condition as is universally known.

Michigan is known for its pure water, and right here your correspondent wants to note that this town comes in for its share. There are no less than a dozen fountains on the main street where flows clear, unadulterated aqua which would surprise the stomach of many a living man in this world.

In addition to all this probably one of the most beneficial as well as handsome a hotel as can be found is the Hotel Saulsbury. It was built over a year ago, is well ventilated and has all the latest improvements. The dining room is a gem in itself, and the meals would fascinate the most fastidious epicure. C. S. Saulsbury is the genial host, and is ably assisted by his courteous and efficient clerk, H. W. Snow.

The Observer, a weekly paper, is manipulated by Allen Bros., who since their arrival here have done much good for the place. It is bright and newsy, and has an exceedingly large circulation both here and throughout the state. Mr. V. Allen holds down the editorial chair, and his brother A. E. looks after the business end.

Among some of the industries, others of which are herein mentioned, are the Clarke brick and tile works. They employ 25 men and have a large and growing trade.

Some of the Industries.

Mr. D. C. Gillis, proprietor of the creamery which was recently started here, has made some valuable improvements in his plants and promises to make still more in the future. Mr. Gillis manufactures butter which is shipped largely to the eastern markets. The separators, as they are commonly called, separate the cream from the milk as it passes from vat to vat. He receives daily about nine hundred pounds of milk and will have stored in his buildings by next fall fully fifty thousand pounds of butter.

They are Hustlers.

The Marenci Roller mill is at present running full capacity with many increasing orders. Messers. Kellogg & Buck, the proprietors, are enterprising citizens and thoroughly understand the milling business. The institution supplies flour to the surrounding country and is certainly a credit to this place. The building is a three story brick with all the modern improvements.

They are Spreading.

The Michigan Brick and Tile Machine company, organized some time ago are doing a thriving business and have bright prospects for the future. It is an old plant, but the present company was newly organized a short time ago. J. F. Clark is president, and J. H. Campbell secretary. The company manufactures all kinds of brick and tile machinery and are rapidly reaching out throughout the entire United States.

The Shipping Facilities.

There is considerable lumber shipped from this point and if the railroad facilities were better the output would be still larger. It is also a recognized fact that the surrounding country is richly developed, yielding every year many thousand bushels of grain which comes here for distribution. All of these things taken into consideration fully demonstrates that the residents of this place and vicinity have a bright future.

Other Industries.

In the way of other industries worthy of mention are: Baker's foundry and machine shop, Osgood's feed and cider mill combined, Condit's variety works. These firms, more or less, do considerable shipping, and are of some prominence.

PLAN TO SECURE PIPE.

Committee on City Plant Doing Some Figuring

By Which Service Lines Can be Laid —Will Probable Be Passed on This Afternoon.

The committee on city plant of the natural gas trustees met this morning and considered the bids for pipe submitted yesterday. Several of the representatives of the firms were present. The proposals were scheduled, and will likely be brought before the trustees at their meeting this afternoon.

Arrangements are being made to-day by which it is thought that the trustees will be able to purchase $50,000 worth of service pipe. Should this be accomplished, and it looks like a go, the trustees will be able to grant the requests which are coming in at every session for gas.

The details of the plan are not yet ready to be given to the public, but those handling it are confident of success.

Speaking on the subject with a BEE this morning, Mr. Clarence Brown stated he was not prepared to tell all he knew on the subject, "but you can say," continued Mr. Brown "that there will be 50 miles of gas pipe laid before fall. By the plan we can sell to the persons desiring to lay pipe on their streets at a much cheaper rate than if purchases were made in small lots. The whole object is to furnish the pipe to consumers as promptly and cheaply as possible.

LONG STANDING DISPUTE.

British - Venezuelan Claims in the South.

The Part Taken by the United States in Trying to Secure an Amicable Settlement of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 9.—In the diplomatic correspondence of the past year, which has just been published, in a statement of the efforts made by the government of the United States to secure an amicable and fair adjustment of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain.

February 17, 1890, Mr. Peraza, the Venezuela minister, represented to Secretary Blaine that the British government had forcibly taken possession of a part of Venezuelan Guiana and begged the intervention of the United States. In reply Secretary Blaine, May 3, instructed Minister Lincoln at London as follows:

"Mr. Lincoln is instructed to use his good offices with Lord Salisbury to bring about resumption of diplomatic intercourse between Great Britain and Venezuela as a preliminary step toward the settlement of the boundary dispute by arbitration. The joint proposals of Great Britain and the United States towards Portugal, which have just been brought about, would seem to make the present time propitious for the submitting of this question to an international arbitration. He is requested to propose to Lord Salisbury with a view to an accommodation that an informal conference be held in Washington or in London of representatives of the three powers. In such conference the position of the United States is one solely of impartial friendship toward both litigants."

Minister Lincoln stated that Lord Salisbury was doubtful of the stability of the Venezuelan government. He would consult the colonial office. From his tone it seemed that the idea of arbitration in some form to put an end to the boundary dispute was quite agreeable to him. Further he wrote Mr. Lincoln as follows:

"SIR: Her majesty's government is very appreciative of the friendly feelings which has prompted this offer on the part of the United States government. They are, however, at the present moment in communication with the Venezuelan minister in Paris who has been authorized to express the desire of his government for the renewal of diplomatic relations and to discuss the conditions on which it may be effected.

"The rupture of relations was, as your government is aware, the act of Venezuela, and her Majesty's government has undoubtedly, reason to complain of the manner in which it was effected. But they are quite willing to put this part of the question aside, and their only desire is that the renawal of friendly intercourse should be accompanied by arrangements for a settlement of the several questions at issue. I have stated to Senator Urbaneja the terms on which her majesty's government consider that such a settlement might be made, and am now awaiting the reply of the Venezuelan government, to whom he has doubtless communicated my proposals.

"Her majesty's government would wish to have the opportunity of examining that reply and ascertaining the prospect it would afford of an adjustment of existing differences before considering the expediency of having recourse to the good offices of a third party. I must mention that, in so far as regards the frontier between British Guiana and Venezuela, I have informed Senor Urbaneja of the willingness of her majesty's government to abandon certain portions of the claim to which they believe themselves entitled in strict right to make, and to submit other portions to arbitration, reserving only that territory as to which they believe their rights admit of no reasonable doubt. If this offer is met by the Venezuelan government in a corresponding spirit there should be no insuperable difficulty in arriving at a solution. But public opinion is unfortunately much excited on the subject in Venezuela, and the facts of the case are strangely misunderstood."

Then, on June 25, 1890, Mr. Lincoln presented to Lord Salisbury, Senor Pulido, the special Venezuelan envoy, who was courteously received, and there the matter ended so far as the correspondence shows.

HALF A MILLION OF GOLD

Found by Divers in the Deep Sea Bottoms.

The Treasure of Alphonso XII. Sunk Off the Canaries, Found After Nine Months of Hunting.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The late editions of the Pall Mall Gazette, of London, have the following interesting story: Some time ago we gave an interesting account of the diving exhibit at the naval exhibition, and referred briefly to the recovery of a vast quantity of treasure from the Alphonso XII. Mr. A. D. Stevens, a son of Capt. Stevens, who had charge of the expedition, now writes as follows:

In February, 1884, the Spanish mail steamer Alphonso XII., belonging to the Lopez line, bound from Cadiz to Havana, sank off Point Gando, Grand Canary, in 25½ fathoms of water and about a mile from the shore. She had on board about £100,000 worth of Spanish dollars, these being the only $5 pieces bearing the year 1844, which were specially coined for the trip.

The insurance was affected on the specie at Lloyds, and was paid over to the insurers after the vessel foundered. More than a year had elapsed before the underwriters organized a salvage expedition, and in May, 1885, Capt. L. T. Stevens, a Lloyds surveyor of great experience in salvage operations, was entrusted with the expedition, taking with him three well-known divers, namely, Messrs. Lambert, Tester and Davis.

Special diving apparatus had to be constructed for the work by Messrs. Stebe & Gorman, the submarine engineers, and in the above month Capt. Stevens and his men left Liverpool in the steamship Niger for Las Palmas, and arrived at their destination on the 25th of May.

On the morning of the 29th Capt Stevens proceeded in the steam launch Alianza in search of the wreck, a strong wind from the northeast, with a choppy sea, blowing at the time. On arriving at her supposed position he steamed about it, sounding at intervals, endeavoring to strike the wreck, but failed to do so.

Capt. Stevens then employed a boat's crew of fisherman to assist him in finding her, and after some little time the fishermen gave a signal, and on steaming up he found that they had swept the foretopgallantmast, and on looking down through the water he distinctly saw the shadow of the mast and the foretopgallant mast sail loose and floating in the water at a depth of six fathoms.

He then had the topgallantmast buoyed and as soon as the weather moderated he intended laying down moorings, so as to place the vessel in such a position that the diving was to be done from directly over the wreck.

The money was in the mail room, almost at the bottom of the vessel, and to obtain access to that part of the ship it was found necessary to blow up the decks. The dangers and difficulties which were experienced in these operations were of the most extraordinary nature.

Not only the needy but great patience and perseverance had to be exercised, as testified by the fact that Capt. Stevens and his plucky divers were about nine months on the island before they had completed their task. The wreck lay on a ridge of rocks, and one of the fears entertained before the explosion was effected was that the force might precipitate the vessel to almost fathomless depths.

But fortunately, though Capt. Stevens' great experience in the use of explosives, the fear was not realized. When the explosion took place one of the masts shot right out of the water, and thousands of dead fish came to the surface.

Another feature, and probably the greatest the divers had to encounter, was the extreme pressure of the water at so great a depth, but the gallant fellows were most untiring in their work, and although Capt. Stevens had been advised to abandon all hope of recovery of the treasure, he was sanguine of success directly fine weather would set in.

And his hopes were soon realized, for on November 17, after waiting anxiously and patiently, he had the pleasure of wiring to London as follows: "Lambert has got both scuttles open, and succee

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A SUDDEN SHOWER.

Barefooted boys scud up the street,
Or skurry under shelering sheds;
And school-girl faces pale and sweet,
Gleam from the shawls about their heads.
Doors bang; and mother voices call
From alien homes; and rusty gates
Are slammed; and high above it all
The thunder grim reverberates.
And then abrupt, the rain, the rain!
The earth lies gasping; and the eyes
Behind the streaming window-panes
Smile at the trouble of the skies.
The highway smokes, sharp echoes ring;
The cattle bawl and cow-bells clank;
And into town comes galloping
The farmer's horse with steaming flank.
The swallow dips beneath the eaves,
And flirts his plumes and folds his wings;
And under the catawba leaves
The caterpillar curls and clings.
The bumblebee is pelted down
The wet stem of the hollyhock;
And suddenly in spattered brown
The cricket leaps the garden walk.
Within, the baby claps his hands
And crows with rapture strange and vague;
Without, beneath the rose-bush stands
A dripping rooster on one leg.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

BEESWAX.

Twenty million acres of land of the United States are held by Englishmen.

The big clock in the tower of Philadelphia's new city hall is to be wound by a steam engine.

A new mineral named sarguinite, discovered in South America, has recently excited much interest.

Southampton has appropriated $150 to pay the expenses of investigating the subject of municipal lighting.

No flowering plant has been discovered within the Antarctic circle; within the Arctic circle 762 different species have been classified.

One of the shortest wills on record has been offered for probate in Brooklyn. It contains just 11 words, including the testator's signature.

There is now on the Thames in England, a fleet of about twenty electric launches, two of which are capable of carrying 40 passengers each.

Every influence that France can command has been brought to bear on the emperor of Russia to induce him to honor Paris with an imperial visit in the autumn.

Jacob Bauer, of Louisville, who intends bicycling around the world, has started for Dayton, O., whence he will start out on his journey. He expects to be gone three years.

The largest spring in the world is at Mammoth Springs, Ark., from which 90,000 gallons of water gush forth every minute, making a total of 129,600,000 gallons a day.

A peculiar glossy and transparent cloth is made from the fibre of nettles, which is used among other things for belting of machinery and it is claimed to have double the strength of leather.

An album containing the signatures of 15,000 tradesmen and workmen has been presented to the Marquis of Bute as a token of appreciation of his acceptance of the mayoralty of Cardiff.

An investigation in Switzerland shows that mortality from organic disease of the heart decreases as the altitude of the habitation rises, and that it is greater in towns than in the country.

The societies for the protection of animals in Sweden, Norway and Denmark have petitioned the queen of Italy to exert her influence in protecting the northern birds which migrate to Italy in winter.

The son of Gen. Isidro Urtecho, commander-in-chief of the Nicaraguan army, is the only foreign cadet at West Point. He is a young man of 20, tall and active, with swarthy skin and flashing black eyes.

The German courts were opened a few days ago for the first time on Helgoland. The learned judges, however, were obliged to adjourn without having heard a single case. There was neither a plaintiff nor a defendant.

An artesian well near Albert, Lea, Minn., which spouts both oil and water, often changes the program and sends out a stream of small minnows which are wholly unlike any known species of fish found in that locality.

Analysis of individual beets indicate that maturity more than size determines the sugar contents of the beet. A high weight of leaves, as compared with the roots, was no evidence of higher sugar content, but rather the reverse.

The consumption of lobsters is steadily increasing. A New York dealer says: "I have never known in 14 years of such a demand for 'red sheils' as there has been this season. More lobsters, by two to one, are sold this year than there was last."

The costliest dresses in the world are worn by the women of Sumatra. They are made of pure gold and silver. After the metal is mined and smelted it is formed into fine wire, which is woven into cloth, and afterward made into dresses.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York on Monday on the steamship Arizona was the well known rough-coated St. Bernard, Prince Regent. The prince is a grandsire, and is the father of one of the prize-winners of late years.

The wearing away of the cliffs on the shores of England has of late attracted considerable attention and the problem is being attentively studied with the view of preventing the erosive action of the waves as well as the streams that trickle down.

The banana, which is of Malayan origin is a developed tropical lily from which by ages of cultivation the seeds have been eliminated and the fruit for which it was cultivated greatly expanded. The ground that would yield 20 pounds of potatoes or 25 pounds of wheat, would also grow 4,000 pounds of bananas.

The new equatorial telescope recently mounted in Paris has its tube bent at a right angle and the image of the sky formed by the object glass is reflected to the eye of the observer. It is the largest of its kind in the world, its optical powers being very fine and the images of the planets remarkably distinct.

The ideal bath houses are in Birmingham, England, and are from 80 to 100 feet long, and from three to five feet deep. The poor bathe for a penny, or two of our cents, while the well-to-do get towels and a dressing room for 12 cents. These bath houses develop swimming classes, and from these expert swimmers are made.

Not many people know the name of the lady whose profile graces the coinage of the United States. Her name was Miss Anna W. Williams and she has long since passed away. She was the beloved of the skilled engraver who made the design and he traced her features. The design was accepted and she has become immortal.

The well known freaks of English justice are illustrated by the case of a man at Arundel, charged with having injured some turnip tops. The foreman of the prosecutor's jury found that some turnip tops found in the pocket of the prisoner fitted the turnips in his master's field, and on this evidence the accused was sentenced to pay a fine of $7.50 or go to prison for 14 days.

A London special says: "The directors of the Southwestern railway have had their first experience of how the Emperor William travels. On arriving at Waterloo the emperor asked for a cup of coffee, which was provided, and he was told that there would be a halt of 10 minutes for him to drink it. He coolly replied that 10 minutes was not long enough, and kept the special waiting a half-hour."

A "bone circulating library" is an attachment of the college of physicians and surgeons, New York city. In this room, which is fitted up with shelves, cases, etc., just as any other library room, are hundreds of thousands of human bones of all sizes, shapes and forms. The bones, which are numbered and labeled, are placed in order on the shelves and in the cases, an attendant being always on hand to act in the same capacity as a librarian. It is his duty to keep track of the bones lent, to enter them upon books and to see that they are returned uninjured.

At a meeting of the English Chemists' Assistants' association a member described a little microphone which would render audible the footsteps of a fly. The little apparatus consists of a box with a sheet of straw paper stretched on its upper part. Two carbons, separated by a morsel of wood and connected with the two circuit wires, are fastened to it, and a certain pencil, placed crosswise between the two, is kept in this position by a groove made in the latter. A very weak battery is then sufficient to set the instrument at work, and when the fly walks over the sheet of paper it produces vibrations strong enough to react energetically on an ordinary telephone.

NICOLAY STILL WRITING.

Another Chapter in the Campaign of 1864.

Editor McClure Has to Face a Letter of Ancient Date.

Gen. Dan E. Sickles' Trip Through the South Recalled by a Former Resident in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Mr. John G. Nicolay, President Lincoln's private secretary, has to-day addressed the following open letter to Colonel A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times:

I will not reply to your personal abuse; it proves nothing but your rage and wounded vanity at being exposed in a gross historical misstatement. You asserted that President Lincoln opposed the renomination of Hannibal Hamlin for vice president. I refuted that assertion by calling attention to the written record wherein Lincoln, in his own handwriting, explicitly states the contrary. You now reassert your statement, or, put in other words, you accuse President Lincoln of acting a low, political deceit, and with his own handwriting a deliberate lie. The country will not believe the monstrous implication. Allow me to restate the fact. I was at the Baltimore convention as a spectator. The chairman of the Illinois delegation, Hon. B. C. Cook, had a conversation with me about the course of certain disaffected leaders in Illinois. That conversation I reported to the President in a letter to Major Hay, my assistant private secretary, in part as follows:

"What has transpired at home, and what he has heard from several sources, have made Cook suspicious that Swett may be untrue to Lincoln. One of the straws which lead him to this belief is that Swett has telegraphed here urging the Illinois delegation to go for Holt. Cook wants to know confidentially whether Swett is all right—whether in urging Holt for vice president he reflects the president's wishes—whether the president has any preference either personally or on the score of policy—or whether he wishes not even to interfere by a confidential indication."

Upon this letter President Lincoln made the following indorsement in his own handwriting: "Swett is unquestionably all right. Mr. Holt is a good man, but I have not heard or thought a word of him for vice president. Cannot interfere about platform—convention must judge for itself.

This written evidence is quoted in our history, and no amount of denial or assertion to the contrary can ever turn it. In trying to evade its force you assert that Lincoln called you to Washington and urged the nomination of Johnson, and that you returned to Baltimore to work and vote in obedience to that request against your personal predilections. Let us examine this statement. The official proceedings of the convention show that you were one of the four delegates at large from Pennsylvania, the others being Simon Cameron, W. W. Ketchum and M. B. Lowery, while the list of district delegates contains the names of many other eminent Pennsylvanians. The proceedings also show that you acted an entirely minor part. You were member of the committee on organization, and presented its report, recommending the permanent officers which were elected. With that presentation your service and influence ended so far as can be gathered from the proceedings. Of other Pennsylvania delegates William W. Ketchum was one of the vice-presidents of the convention. E. McPherson was on the committee on credentials; A. H. Reeder on the committee on organization; M. B. Lowery on the committee on resolutions; S. F. Wilson on the committee on rules and order of business; S. A. Purviance on the national committee, while General Simon Cameron he'd the leading and important post of chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation. So again, among those who made motions and speeches were Cameron, Thaddeus Stevens, A. H. Reeder, Galusha Walborn, Galusha Grow, and M. B. Lowery, but beyond the presentation of the routine report I have mentioned your name did not give forth the squeak of the smallest mouse.

Is it to be believed that Lincoln, among all these men, would have called you alone to receive his secret instructions. It is a matter of public history that Simon Cameron was more prominent and efficient than any other Pennsylvanian in the movement in that state to give Lincoln a second term, and that on the 14th of January, 1864, he transmitted to the president the written request of every union member of the Pennsylvania legislature to accept a renomination. This, and his subsequent open and unvarying support, left no doubt of Cameron's attitude. How was it with you? I find among Lincoln's papers the following letter from you:

"FRANKLIN REPOSITORY OFFICE, }
"CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., May 2, 1864 }

"SIR: I have been amazed to see it intimated in one or two journals that I am not cordially in favor of your renomination. I shall notice the intimations no further than to assure you that you will receive no more cordial, earnest or faithful supporter in the Baltimore convention than your obedient servant.

"A. K. McCLURE.

"To the President."

That is, only a month before the Baltimore convention you felt called upon to personally protest against accusations of party disloyalty. But this is not all. When the time came to make the nominations for vice president, Simon Cameron, chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, and one of the earliest and most persistent friends of Lincoln, himself nominated Hannibal Hamlin for vice president, while the whole vote of Pennsylvania was on the first ballot cast for Hamlin's renomination. So also the Illinois delegation cast its entire vote for Hamlin on the first ballot. Does it stand to reason that Lincoln called upon you to desert Hamlin and nominate Johnson and gave no intimation of this desire to the chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation and of the Illinois delegation? And once more, is it probable that if Lincoln had desired the nomination of Johnson he would have allowed Swett, "one of the president's most intimate friends, to urge the nomination of Holt?" Dare you venture the assertion that Lincoln was deceiving Cameron, deceiving Cook, carrying on a secret intrigue against Holt, and that on top of the whole he was writing a deliberate lie to us? That may be your conception of Abraham Lincoln, but it is not mine. That may be your system of politics, but it was not his.

JOHN G. NICOLAY.

Another Richmond in the Field.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A former resident of Tennessee, now residing in this city, who was intimately acquainted with Andrew Johnson when he was the most conspicuous figure in Tennessee makes the following statement in connection with the controversy which has arisen between Editor McClure, of Philadelphia, and John G. Nicolay as to who was President Lincoln's choice as a running mate on the ticket of 1864.

In May, 1864, preceding the national republican convention, I met in the south Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. In a conversation with me at the time on political matters he said to me that he had come south for the purpose of ascertaining all he could about the character and standing of Andrew Johnson, with a view of arranging for his nomination for the office of vice president on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. I asked him at once what he thought Mr. Lincoln would say to such an arrangement. He replied directly and with some emphasis, as if he had forgotten the strong point in his case, that he represented Mr. Lincoln in the matter and that his presence in the south was at the personal request of the president. It is needless for me to say that I did all I could to aid Gen. Sickles in his mission. I leave to Gen. Sickles the remainder of the story if he sees fit to relate it.

A COLUMN OF QUIRKS.

Marcus Daly, the rich miner and crafty politician of Montana, stood in front of the Auditorium yesterday when the sun's rays were hottest. He was waiting for a carriage and wishing for winter. It seemed as if every acquaintance that said something to him said something about the warm day, and this was becoming tiresome. Presently a fresh young man with a salmon-colored suit and a silver-headed cane came out of the hotel. Noticing the famous Montanan trying to cool himself with a handkerchief he said:

"Good morning, Mrr Daly."

"Morning."

"Hot, isn't it?"

"What say?" asked the politician as he almost looked through the young man.

"I say it's quite hot?"

"Didn't quite get you," and he put his hand to his ear.

"I said," and the fellow yelled, "it's hot; quite hot!"

"Step into the hotel a moment." The two men walked inside the hotel, and Mr. Daly said: "You have known me for three or four years."

"Yes, sir."

"Never doubted my sanity?"

"Never."

"Never saw me otherwise than sober?"

"Never."

"Well, you see my collar has faded?"

"Yes."

"You can see that I am perspiring?"

"Certainly."

"Feel a trifle warm yourself?"

"Yes, indeed."

"Then you know it is hot. Everybody knows it's hot. People are alive. Now, what reason have you for running up to me and asking if it is hot? We are a little slow in Montana, but there are some things we know. I bid you good day."—Chicago Herald.

A Boy's Advice.

She was a nice and pious old lady, says the Boston Courier, but the pangs of rheumatism proved well nigh too much for her fortitude, and in a moment of agony she was moved to declare that she wished her rheumatics were laid upon the devil rather than upon her.

Her small but lively grandson, who chanced to overhear the observation, was very properly shocked, and felt called upon to remonstrate, mildly but firmly.

"Grandma," he said with great gravity, "I do not like to hear you say devil. If you must say something," he continued, "you might say Damascus. That is a bible word, and it says damn, and ass, and cuss all together, and no harm done."

The old lady received the rebuke with that meekness which it is fitting that the old should show to the youth of the present generation; and thenceforth, when her carnal heart felt any inclination to curse and to swear she meekly pronounced the word "Damascus," and undoubtedly derives great comfort from this exercise.

The Man Who Went to Bed.

A little story was related at the Navy yard the other day which concerns Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, retired, who is visiting his son, Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, the commandant of the Navy yard. Some years ago the admiral, who is the oldest living United States naval officer, being over 90 years of age, was dining at Delmonico's in New York, with a distinguished company, among whom were Generals Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Sherman and Sheridan. At 10 o'clock, when the festivities were at their height, the old admiral arose from the the table and called for his hat and coat. All were surprised at his action and asked for an explanation. He replied that he never permitted enjoyment to interfere with his health and that 10 o'clock was a good hour for him to retire.

All present laughed heartily, chaffed him a little and begged him to remain.

He could not, however, be coaxed to remain. After bidding them "good night" he added, "early to bed and sound sleep tend to longevity and I'm going to prove it to you all." All, except the admiral, who were present at the banquet that evening have passed away. The admiral has kept his word.—Boston Globe.

His Name was William.

"What is your name, my little man?"

"Willie when I'm good an' William when I get licked."

"How old are you?"

"Ask maw."

"Where do you live?"

"To home."

"You look like a bright boy!"

"Tell ye, mister, I'm 'way out o' sight, an' don't you forget it."

"Don't you think that so bright a boy as you are ought to be more mannerly?"

"Say, looky here, I'm in it, I am, an' I ain't goin' to let no ole duffer pump me on private matters—bye, bye."

And the precious child put his hands in his pockets and watted himself down the street, whistling "Auld Rooney."

The kind old gentleman happened to be his uncle, just returning from a long residence abroad, and when Willie got home that night his name was William.—Detroit Free Press.

Anecdote of Whittier.

A correspondent tells this anecdote of the poet Whittier's success in aiding a little girl at a school examination: "You know Whittier's love for children. The aged poet one winter renewed his youth in a handsome overcoat of the purest ulster pattern, clad with which he attended a school examination up among the hills so dear to him. He was standing beside the teacher, who was catechizing a dimpled little tot in geography.

"'What are the provinces of Ireland?' asked the teacher.

"'Potatoes, whisky, aldermen, patriotism,' began the child.

"'No, no,' interrupted the teacher; 'I didn't mean products; I said "provinces."'

"'Oh,' said the girl, 'Connaught, Leinster, Munster, and—and—'

"Here she stuck, put her chubby fingers into her rosebud mouth and sought inspiration successively in her toes, the corner of her apron, the ceiling, and the post. All children love the old Quaker poet's kindly face. He smiled; her face brightened sympathetically. The entente cordiale had been established between them. He patted his sister significantly; she looked at him inquiringly. He nodded and she burst out with:

"'Oh, Miss Simmons, I know now. They are Connaught, Leinster, Munster and Overcoat!'"

Bad Language.

"Such bad language is simply frightful," she said, as she adjusted her spectacles.

"I beg pardon, miss," said the policeman, who happened to be near, "but has some one been swearing on the street?"

"I don't know as to that," she replied. I never noticed, but the grammar he used was an outrage, and I wish that I might have an opportunity to testify against him."

The policeman rubbed his chin, and turned into a magistrate's office to get a few tips on local law.—Washington Post.

Knew His Father.

A youngster in school at Cambridge was asked the other day by a teacher who wanted to give some instructions in modern history who was the governor of Massachusetts.

"My father," was the answer.

"But what's his name?" inquired the teacher.

This question was a puzzler. The little fellow stared at the teacher as if seeming not to comprehend the significance of the query. Finally he said:

"I dunno; but he's my father."

And, sure enough, the boy was right; his own name was William Eustis Russell.—Rochester Union-Advertiser.

Not Any for Willie.

Bowman—How would you like to go sailing on my yacht some day, Willie?

Willie—No, you don't; I heard about that yacht.

Bowman—What did you hear?

Willie—Sister was out in it two hours in a spanking breeze.—N. Y. Herald.

His Authority.

Johnny—"Say, Uncle Geo, God didn't make everything, did he?"

Uncle Geo—"Guess he did, Johnny."

"Don't see how that can be, cause Sis's beau was here last night and I heard Sis say he made himself at home."—Boston Courier.

No Flies on George.

She (at the base ball game)—But do tell me, George, what does that man wear a mask over his face for?

George—To keep the flies off.—Truth.

OHIO'S LAWYERS

Will Meet at Put-in-Bay Next Week

In Annual Session—Program for the Occasion—The Objects of the Association Tersely Stated.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Ohio State Bar Association will be held at the Beebe house, Put-in-Bay, commencing Wednesday, July 15, at 2:30 p. m. Through the kindness of Judge L. H. Pike, the BEE to-day is able to give the program. The meeting will be called to order by Hon. Samuel J. Hunt, of Cincinnati, chairman of the executive committee. Governor Campbell is to deliver an address of welcome, followed by the annual address of the president, Judge Elliott Henderson. The balance of the afternoon will be taken up in listening to the reports of committees, election of members and announcement of deceased members. The evening session will partake of the social character.

On Wednesday, at 9 a. m., an address on "Speedy Justice" will be made by Hon. Frank C. Dougherty, of Kenton. Reports of special committees on elections and on practice as to judgments on cognovit notes are next on the program, together with the selection of committees on nominations for officers.

At the afternoon meeting Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky., will deliver the annual address, and the election of officers will then take place. Seven delegates and alternates to the National Bar association are to be named by the president. Addresses by members will close the session. In the evening at 9 o'clock the annual banquet will be served.

On Friday Hon. George W. Houck, of Dayton, talks on "Divorce Reform," followed by a discussion on the same. Miscellaneous business will then be disposed of.

Reduced rates have been arranged for by the executive committee. This committee meets on the evening of July 14 at the Island, at which time the committee on judicial administration and legal reform is also requested to meet. A large attendance is anticipated, and no doubt a profitable meeting will be the result.

Chairman Hunt has issued the following circular in connection with the program:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, O. S. B. A. }
COLUMBUS, O., July 1, 1891. }

To the Lawyers of Ohio:

The Ohio State Bar association was organized in 1880, and what it has accomplished or aided in accomplishing every constitutional and legal reform in Ohio. Its purposes are the greatest public benefits to all the people, whether they be lawyers or not.

The association seeks to simplify the law, and the legislation thereon; it desires to restore speedy justice, and speedy trials of causes to Ohio; in a word, it seeks the benefit of the masses and their protection in their persons, and their properties, without fear, favor or affection.

It is not a political association in any sense of the word. No political discussions in its meetings are allowed.

While benefiting the masses it also benefits the studious lawyer, by having learned and distinguished lawyers read, at each meeting, instructive and instructive papers on various legal subjects of interest to the profession. At this meeting eminent and distinguished jurists will read instructive papers, as you will see by the program.

We have no delegate system. Every lawyer in Ohio, of good standing at his bar, is a welcome delegate at our meeting upon becoming a member of the association.

The social and pleasurable intercourse of the profession at these meetings is by no means the least benefit derived from our coming together. The time and place selected are such as ought to enable one to remain at it a few days, which will be equally beneficial to the body as to the mind.

Therefore we invite you to come from all parts of Ohio, attend our meetings and become members. You will profit by the association of yourself with your brethren throughout Ohio and many from abroad who attend our annual meetings.

Remember, every member of the bar of Ohio who is a member of this association is entitled to be present, to speak and to vote on every question before the meeting. Our meeting is simply a mass meeting of the profession, and as such is different from all other societies, and is exclusive to the profession, and all others interested in the legislation and litigation of the state.

Accommodations are ample for all who come.

By order of the executive committee.

SAMUEL F. HUNT, Chairman.
J. D. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

Discussed by the Council Committee —Other Business.

Matters were rather quiet at the council chamber last evening and there was not a great amount of business transacted. The committee on harbor and commerce met first and Harbor Master Sheldon called the attention of the committee to the bar in the river from Goose Point to the foot of Adams street. He urged upon the committee the necessity of dredging this, as it blocks the wharves along there for vessels drawing over eleven feet of water and obstructs navigation up Swan creek.

The committee realized the importance of the matter, but did not know where the money was to come from. A discussion over this then arose, and some thought it should come out of the city funds, while others thought the abutting property should be assessed.

Mr. Pheatt seconded the efforts of the harbor master, and on his motion a resolution was approved directing the clerk to advertise for bids for making three cuts from Monroe to Adams street. It was decided to do as much of the work as possible from the June collection of taxes.

* * *

The street committee approved a resolution to pave Fifteenth street, from Monroe to Washington.

A resolution to pave Scottwood, from Bancroft to Virginia street, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Coleman. He thought the council should wait until the street was opened, and then improve the whole length.

This brought up the matter of opening streets and City Solicitor Read presented a form of petition asking for the opening or extension of any street. This is to comply with the new law which makes assessments for street openings according to benefits. The form was adopted.

A resolution was approved to pave Collingwood avenue from Ashland avenue to Cherry street. A resolution was also adopted directing the Claflin Paving Co. and John R. Mullen to keep the present Telford pavement in repair according to their contract.

* * *

The sewer committee approved ordinances for sewers in Indiana avenue, from Junction avenue to Brown avenue; in Bancroft street, from Detroit avenue to a point near the city line; in Monroe street, from Detroit avenue to the city line.

The application and bond of Theodore Drafts as a sewer builder was approved.

The committee talked over the careless manner in which some sewer builders do their work, and decided to revoke licenses of several if any more complaint was made.

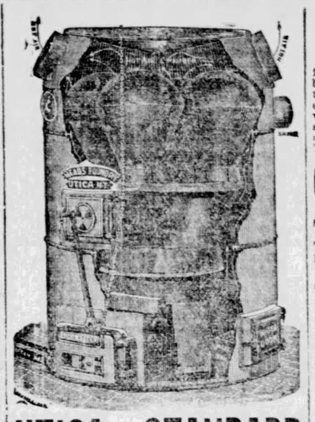
* * *

The committee on plats approved ordinances accepting plats of Pomeroy's Lagrange street addition; subdivision of lots 70, 71 and part of 72, Yoniota division and McCaskey's Sixth street addition.

A Revolt in Para.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The steamer Theresinia which arrived here Wednesday from Brazilian ports, reports that a tribe in Indians, known as the Cabullas had revolted in Para as a result of a disappointment in the result of gubernatorial elections. Soldiers were sent to quell the uprising. A battle ensued, in which fourteen of the soldiers were killed. The Indians then took to the forests. Gun boats patrolled the river fronts during the disturbance to prevent an attack from that side. Things later became quiet and the leaders of the revoultionists were exiled.

"Excuse me, George, but when I saw you a year ago, your face was covered with pimples; it seems to be all right now." "Yes, sir; that's because I stuck to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the greatest blood medicine in the world. I was never so well in my life as I am now."



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RESULTS positively guaranteed.

R. G. BACON & CO.
Hardware and Stove Dealers.
504—MONROE ST—506

TAKE A LOOK

At Dr. Bigelow's price list, just once, then call and get the goods.

Extracting Teeth, regular 50c; Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, 25c; without pain, regular, 50c extra; cheap days, 25c.

Teeth on Rubber or Celluloid, $8, $10, $12, $15 per set; partial plates from $1 to $2 per tooth; teeth on alluminum plates with rubber or celluloid attachments, $20; aluminum cast plates, $30; teeth on gold plates, $50.

Gold Bridge Work, $5 per crown; $5 per tooth. Silver Bridge Work, $5 per crown, and $2.50 per tooth; resetting old teeth on new plate, $4 and $5.

Correcting irregularities, $1 per sitting; treating teeth, 50c per treatment.

Extracting and Replanting Teeth in same sockets, $2 per tooth.

Silver and Bone Fillings, 50c up; Gold Fillings from $1 up; Gold and Porcelain Inlays from $1.00 up.

Cleaning Teeth from 50c to $1.

All operating painless.

115 SUMMIT STREET, TOLEDO, O.
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MISS HATTIE CRISSEY, Secy.

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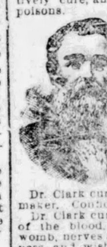
We cure ALL Children and about one out of every 5 adults.

PHONES 119. 289. 285.

FOR MEN ONLY! A NEW BOOK ON "Diseases and Abuses of Men." Price 25 cents. Tells in plain language the only method to enlarge and strengthen weak, stunted, undeveloped organs and parts of the body. Also the quickest, surest cure for nervous, sexual and general physical debility and weakness, the effects of errors and later excesses, exhaustion of body and mind, unnatural losses, nervousness, partial or total impotency, etc., caused by self-abuse, over-indulgence, etc. Every man and noble manhood fully restored, unless beyond human aid. Book tells from it alone how. Sent in plain sealed envelope, free of charge. You can write it at once, and it may be the means of your life. If you fail to answer this and investigate a subject of treatment which has caused thousands to die in good faith, and of course, can have no confidence in but 1 book, address the author, who will send you the book free of charge.
Address ERIE MEDICAL CO.
Cor. of Main and Swan sts., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FREE REMEDY. Manhood restored. Small, weak organs enlarged. Emissions, Impotency, Varicocele, and all effects of self-Abuse or Excess cured. Never returns. I will gladly send (sealed) Free to all sufferers, a Recipe that cured me of these troubles. Address, with stamp, L. A. BRADLEY, Battle Creek, Mich.

Dr. Clark, the Botanic Specialist,
Cures when all others fail. His remedies positively cure, and contain neither calomel or poisons.



Dr. Clark cures quickly Syphilis and Gonnorhea, and all private diseases effectually. Scarce a day passes but he gets cases which have been to the rounds and nearly ruined with calomel and poisons.

Dr. Clark cured us of syphilis and gonnorhea. —Mrs. J. H. Kuhn.

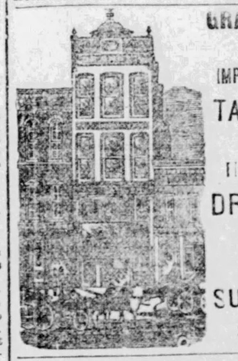
Dr. Clark cured me of paralysis. —Mrs. P. Stayer.

Dr. Clark cured me of cancer.—Mrs. P. Stayer.

Dr. Clark cured me of rheumatism.—Z. Shoemaker.

Confidentially, Dr. Clark can cure you.

Dr. Clark cures all forms of chronic diseases of the blood, skin, stomach, liver, kidneys, womb, nerves and bladder. If you mean business and wish to be cured call on Dr. Clark, Toledo's greatest specialist, and he will investigate your case and cure you. Remember the place, 419 Madison street, Toledo, O., next to Hotel Hamilton.



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On salary or commission to handle the new
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The greatest selling novelty ever produced; it relieves and quickly cures all ordinary cuts, burns, bruises and embrasures of the skin; 100 to 200 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $100 in 6 days; another $30 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent in each state and territory. For terms and particulars address, with stamp, EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. Lacrosse, Wis.

CITY AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

TOLEDO, O., June 18, 1891.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS of the Common Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1891,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of General Street Improvement Bonds to the amount of One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio by an Act entitled "An Act to amend Sec. 2294 of the Revised Statue of Ohio as amended March 5, 1890," passed March 31, 1890, and which provides for the issue of General Street Improvement Bonds to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of five one hundred (100) and one thousand dollars (1000), and be dated May 1, 1891, to run for a period of 20 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers and Traders' National Bank, in the city of New York, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposal will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said Bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the Bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the Bonds so bid for as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined and the award made according to law, all moneys or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the City Auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the Bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the Bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the City of Toledo, and shall become the property of said City, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said Bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be endorsed "Proposals for General Street Improvement Bonds."

W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.

first pub June 19,26 July 2,10, 17

City Auditor's Office.

TOLEDO, O., June 12, 1891.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS of the Common Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1891,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of City of Toledo Police Patrol Barn Bonds to the amount of Ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio by an act entitled "An act to authorize cities of the third grade of the first-class to issue bonds for Police Patrol Barn purposes," passed April 7, 1874, and also by an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of Toledo which provides for the issue of Police Patrol Barn Bonds to the amount of Ten thousand dollars, said bonds shall be of the denomination of one thousand dollars, and be dated May 15, 1891, to run for a period of 20 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New York, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposals will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the Bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the Bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined and the award made according to law, all moneys or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the City Auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the Bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the Bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the City of Toledo, and shall become the property of said City, in compensation for loss and expenses

NAPOLEON---WATERLOO.

The Great Emperor's Bulletin of the Battle, Not Heretofore Published in English.

Napoleon's bulletin of the battle of Waterloo, or Mont Saint-Jean, has never yet been published in England, in the opinion of the United Service Gazette, which gives the following translation, taken from the correspondence of Napoleon I.:

"At 9 o'clock in the morning, the rain having ceased somewhat, the First corps began to march, and took its place on the left of the road to Brussels, and opposite to the village of Mont Saint-Jean, which seemed to be the center of the enemy's position. The Second corps rested its right on the road to Brussels, and its left on a small wood, within cannon shot of the English army. The Cuirassiers were kept in reserve in the rear, and the Life guards were in reserve on the heights. The Sixth corps, with Gen. Domon's cavalry, under the command of Count Lobau, were detailed to take up position in rear of our right to oppose a German corps which appeared to have escaped Marshal Grouchy, and to intend falling upon our right flank—an intention which we discovered by our reports and by a letter from the Prussian general which contained an order which was captured by our scouts. The troops were full of ardor. The English army was estimated at 80,000 men, the Prussian corps was supposed to be 15,000 men, with a possible increase toward evening. The enemy's forces, therefore, exceeded 90,000 men; ours were less numerous.

"At midday all preparations were completed, and Prince Jerome, in command of a division of the Second corps, detailed to form the extreme left, took up a position by the wood, part of which was occupied by the enemy. The cannonade commenced; the enemy supported the troops he had advanced to guard the wood by 30 pieces of cannon. We on our side also posted some artillery. At 1 o'clock Prince Jerome became master of the whole wood, and the whole English army retired behind a ridge. The count d'Erlon then attacked the village of Mont Saint-Jean; he supported his attack with 80 pieces of cannon. He commenced there an overpowering cannonade, which must have greatly harassed the English army. The whole action took place on the plain. A brigade of Count d'Erlon's first division took possession of the village of Mount Saint Jean; a second brigade was charged by a corps of English cavalry, which inflicted upon it great loss. At the same moment a division of English cavalry charged Count d'Erlon's battery on its right and dismounted several guns; but Gen. Melhaud's Cuirassiers charged this division, of which three regiments were routed and fled.

"It was now 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The emperor advanced the life gurrds to take up a position on the plain—the same ground which was occupied by the first corps at the commencement of the action, this corps being already in advance. The Prussian division, whose movement we had foreseen, then became engaged with Count Loban's skirmishers, directing their fire upon the whole of our right flank. It was ex edient, before undertaking anything elsewhere, to wait the issue of this attack. With this object the strength of the reserve was held ready to come to the assistance of Count Loban and to crush the Prussian corps when it should advance.

"This done, the emperor intended to make an attack in the direction of the village of Mont Saint-Jean, which it was expected would prove a decisive blow; but by a movement of impatience, so frequent in our military annals, and which has so often been disastrous to us, the cavalry in reserve, perceiving a retrograde movement of the English to place themselves under shelter from our batteries, from which they had already suffered so much, crowned the heights of Mont Saint-Jean and charged the infantry. This movement, made at the right moment and backed by the reserves, ought to have decided the day; made separately and before the operations on the right were completed, it proved fatal. Having no means to countermand it, the enemy showing large masses of infantry and of cavalry, and the two divisions of Cuirassiers being engaged, the whole of our cavalry started at the same moment to support their comrades.

"There, during three hours, they made numerous charges, by which we gained the breaking of several squares and six flags of the British infantry—an advantage hardly commensurate with the losses sustained by our cavalry from grapeshot and musketry. It was impossible to use our reserves of infantry until the attack of the Prussian corps on our flank was repulsed. This attack still continued, and directly on our right flank. The emperor sent there Gen. Duchesne with the Young guard and several reserve batteries. The enemy was checked, was repulsed and retreated, he had exhausted his forces, and there was nothing further to fear from him. This was the moment suitable for an attack on the center of the enemy. As the Cuirassiers were suffering from musketry fire, four battalions of the Young guard were sent to support the Cuirassiers, to hold their position, and, if it were possible, to disengage and withdraw a portion of our cavalry to the plain. Two other battalions were sent to hold the eminence on the extreme left of the division which had maneuvered on our flanks, in order that there might be no cause for uneasiness in this direction; the rest were placed in reserve, one part to occupy the eminence in the rear of Mont Saint-Jean, the other on the plain behind the field of battle, which formed our line of retreat.

"Under these circumstances the battle was gained; we occupied all the positions that were occupied by the enemy at the commencement of the action; our cavalry having been too quick and badly employed, we could no longer hope for a decisive success. But Marshal Grouchy, having learned of the movement of the Prussian corps, marched in the rear of that corps, which assured us a splendid success for the next day. After eight hours of firing and of charges of infantry and of cavalry, the whole army saw with satisfaction the battle gained and the field of battle in our power. At 8:30 o'clock the four battalions of the Young guard, which had been sent to the plain beyond Mont Saint Jean, to support the Cuirassiers, being inconvenienced by the enemy's grape shot, advanced with bayonets fixed to sweep off its batteries. The day closed in; a charge on their flank by several English squadrons broke their ranks, the fugitives repassed the ravine; the neighboring regiments who saw some troops belonging to the guard in disorder, thought it was the Old guard and gave way. The cry arose, 'all is lost!' The guard is beaten back!' The soldiers even maintained that at several points wretched renegades cried out, 'Sauve qui peut!' Be that as it may, terror and panic immediately spread over the whole battlefield; all fled in the greatest disorder along the line of communication—soldiers, gunners, wagons hurried on! The Old guard, which was in reserve, was pressed back and carried away.

"In an instant the army was only a confused mass—all the arms were intermingled, and it was impossible to reform a corps. The enemy perceived this astounding confusion, sent forward columns of cavalry; the disorder augmented; the confusion of the night prevented the rallying of the troops and showing them their mistake.

"Thus a battle ended, a day was finished all false moves repaired, greater success assured for the next day. All was, however, lost by a moment of panic and terror. Even the veteran squadrons ranked beside the emperor were upset and disorganized by the tumultuous crowds, and no other course was open but to follow the torrent. The reserve artillery, the baggage, which had not even repassed the Sambre, and all that was on the battlefield were left to the enemy's mercy. There was not even any possibility of waiting for the troops on our right. It is known what the bravest army in the world is when it is disordered and its organization no longer exists.

"The emperor passed the Sambre to Chaleroi on the 19th at 5 o'clock in the morning. Philippeville and Avesnes were fixed upon for the rendezvous. Prince Jerome, Gen. Morand and other generals had already rallied a part of the army there. Marshall Grouchy, with his crops of the right, directed his movements on the lower Sambre.

"The enemy must have suffered great loss, judging by the flags we captured and by the many times he retreated. Our own we were unable to calculate until after our troops had rallied. Before the disorder broke out we had already experienced some considerable losses, especially in our cavalry, so disastrously but so bravely engaged. Notwithstanding these losses, this courageous cavalry persistently held the position which it had taken from the English, and did not move until the tumult and disorder of the battlefield forced it to. In the middle of the night, and of the obstacles which incumbered the route, it could not even keep its organization.

"The artillery, as usual, covered itself with glory. The carriages of the general staff were left in their usual position, no retrograde movement being thought necessary. In the course of the day they were taken by the enemy. Such was the issue of the battle of Mont Saint-Jean, glorious and yet so fatal for the French army."

THREE TIMES A BRIDESMAID.

"Augusta Vivian! why, what on earth are you crying about?"

Miss Vivian dashed the crystal drops petulently from her eyelashes.

"Crying! What nonsense. I'm not crying."

She sat there on the low, velvet-covered divan, with the exquisite bridesmaid's dress in her lap, while just beyond lay the wedding cards, tied together with snowy ribbon, like drifted snow.

And Aunt Bessie, seeing that remonstrance and argument would alike be unwelcome just at that moment, went quietly out of the room with the ivory needle case she had come to seek, leaving Augusta alone once more.

"Three times a bridesmaid and never a bride." So it was with Augusta Vivian at eight-and-twenty. People were already beginning to speak of her as "an old maid;" the young sixteen-year-old damsel thought her "shockingly old," and Lily, her married sister, patronized and pitied her.

"Poor Gussie," said Mrs. Lathrop, "It ain't likely that she will marry now. Why, I was engaged before I was 18, and Gussie is nearly 30. However, I always wanted an old-maid sister to live with me and help about the children and housekeeping."

Yet Augusta Vivian was lovlier now than she had been at 18. Not a wrinkle marred the marble smoothness of her brow, the gold-bright hair waved in luxurious masses from her blue-veined temples and the bloom on her cheeks was red and ripe as that of a peach—and yet she never had one offer.

And so it happened that Augusta Vivian had let a bright teardrop or two fall upon the shining folds of silver-barred tarlatan as she sat there all alone.

"Augusta," said Aunt Bessie, presently re-entering and sitting herself down to work in the sunny corner of the bay-window," how old is your sister Helen?"

"Sixteen next month," answered Augusta, spiritlessly.

"I thought so," said Aunt Bessie, sagely. "Do you know, Augusta, I've got a new kink in my head!"

"What is that?" said Augusta, forcing herself at least to appear interested.

"Major Culthorpe next door—don't you notice that he comes here every day?"

"He never speaks to me," said Augusta, coldly.

"But he does to Helen. They were out an hour yesterday looking at the hyacinth beds. I do really believe he means something, Augusta. Helen is young, to be sure—only 16—and he must be more than 30—"

"Thirty-one," said Augusta, with a little sigh, so soft that it was scarcely perceptible.

"But he's very rich and very handsome—a great deal more brilliant match, in a worldly point of view, than Lily's husband. Helen couldn't do better than to accept him if he should happen to propose, and so I shall tell her."

A keen pang of envy shot through Augusta Vivian's heart, none the less keen in that she felt how base it was thus to grudge the royal crown of wedded happiness to her young sister's lover.

"Helen is the last of the flock," added Aunt Bessie, meditatively, "except you, Augusta, and I don't suppose you will ever marry, now."

"No," Augusta echoed, looking down drearily at the white tarlatan folds, "I shall never marry now."

"And you'll be very happy, I dare say," went on Aunt Bessie, in a consolatory vein. "People that don't have any ups are never troubled with downs. Dear heart alive. I'm an old maid myself and I'm sure my life has always been an easy one."

"Yes, but you had a lover once."

"Of course I had; I should have married Hugh Revere if the Lord in his good providence hadn't seen fit to take him away the very month before the day set for our wedding. I felt badly about it at the time, but became reconciled to my loss."

Augusta passed quietly out into the garden where crocus blossoms sprinkled the borders with gold and pale snowdrops were already sending up to their stars of spring bloom across the rustic bridge to the solitary walk among the evergreens. Augusta flitted along, scarcely knowing or heeding whither she went. Some new shadow seemed to have come over her—some brooding phantom of evil, she herself knew not what. Only that she was very sorrowful and longed to be alone.

"Miss Vivian?"

She started like a frightened fawn.

"Major Culthorpe!"

For he had met her at a little wire gateway which divided the Culthorpe estate from the less pretentious grounds of the cottage. A tall, handsome man, with Spanish eyes, a rich, dark complexion and a beard, soft and long as floss silk. Major Culthorpe's cheek was slightly flushed, as if in sympathy with the touch of crimson which suffused Augusta Vivian's whole face.

"Did I startle you, Miss Vivian?"

"No, but I did not expect—"

She stopped abruptly, not knowing what to say in her confusion.

"Were you going for a walk?"

"Yes—no—I don't know."

And Augusta blushed more hotly than ever at the thought of what a goose she was making of herself. But Major Culthorpe did not seem to notice it.

"May I have the pleasure of walking a little way with you?" he asked.

"Helen's up at the cottage," Augusta answered, impulsively.

"Is she? I hope she is very well! but you have not answered my question."

"Of course—certainly—I shall be very happy," stammered Augusta. And she thought to herself: "Now he is going to make a confidante of me."

She walked along by his side in silence for some distance, and then looked up with a forced laugh.

"You have something to say to me, Major Culthrope," she began; "so you might as well say on."

"You are right," he answered with a smile; "I have."

"Well?"

"Do you know how many years we have lived neighbors to each other, Miss Vivian?"

"Not exactly—six or seven, I believe."

"Seven next November. And did it never occur to you that this constant companionship might suggest to me the possibility of a nearer tie?"

"I suppose it might be possible," answered Augusta, inaudibly.

"Do you think I am too old to marry?"

"Certainly not."

"Augusta, would you take me?"

"I take you, Major Culthrope?"

"Yes, you, Augusta. I have loved you all these years, yet never until now have mustered courage to ask you to be my wife. I know it has been cowardly to keep silence so long, yet when a man's whole destiny hangs on the answer to a single question he can but hesitate and tremble. My own dear one, my Augusta—only tell me that I have the right to call you so and I shall ask no dearer boon of fortune."

And when Miss Vivian came home from her walk in the woods her accepted lover was by her side,

"So, it wasn't Helen, after all," said Aunt Bessie, when she heard the news. "Well, men are unaccountable creatures—and Augusta is very handsome still. But I always did think she would be an old maid."

The spell of the apparent proverb was dissolved for once, and Augusta Vivian, having been three times a bridesmaid, was a bride after all.—N. Y. Weekly.

Sittings.

A novel industry—writing romances.

Good musicians are note-worthy men.

The more a man knows, the less he believes.

Bacchus has drowned more men than Neptune.

Schooners Head is near Bar Harbor, but there's no beer there.

How to get a woman to keep a secret—Give her chloroform.

For a man to be efficient, like a cable car, he musn't lose the grip.

Many act as if they believed the horn of plenty was a glass of whisky.

Generous highwaymen are good boxers, for it is give and take with them.

Passing around the hat is one way of getting the cents of the meeting.

If a man could do his head work with his feet, he could put more sole in it.

A man's income should never be judged by the number of dogs he is able to keep.

A sailor is a lightning change man. In a twinkling he can turn into a hammock.

Ideas are like beards: men not having any until they grow up, and women none at all.

A good many congressmen will not appear next season in the drama of "Called Back."

Weak characters never show any decision except when they commit some act of stupidity.

It is quite right for a lecturer to be full of his subject, but not when he lectures on whisky.

No use to reduce the cost of living down to a nominal sum unless you can get the nominal sum.

Men who pass the bottle so frequently, get so at last that they cannot pass anything with liquor in it.

The excesses of youth are draughts upon old age, payable with interest, about thirty years after date.

And so it happened that Augusta Vivian had let a bright teardrop or two fall upon the shining folds of silver-barred tarlatan as she sat there all alone.

The difference between a baby and a young eagle—one is rocked in a cradle and the other is cradled on a rock.

He that will believe only what he can fully comprehend must have a very long head or a very short creed.

A man was recently arrested in Maine who had wives in half a dozen states, including a state of indignation.

The Prince of Wales is entitled to wear seventy different uniforms, but he never puts on more than one at a time. This is his uniform habit.

The St. Louis Republican asks: "What is a dollar?" A dollar is that which a waiter expects for bringing you a glass of ice-water and a toothpick.

There is nothing either absolutely good or absolutely bad in this world. To look at everything in a gloomy light is silly, in a roseate hue is a delusion.—Texas Siftings.

WEBSTER'S EARLY POVERTY.

How Daniel and Ezekiel Had to Struggle for an Education.

The following extracts from the letters of Daniel Webster and his brother Ezekiel, says the Youth's Companion, will indicate how the young men had to struggle with poverty through their college days. The reader will remember that the home farm was mortgaged to pay Daniel's expenses through college, and when it was proposed to give Ezekiel similar advantages the father and mother had a council: "The farm is already mortgaged," said the old gentleman, "and if we send Ezekiel to college it will take all we have, but the boys think they can take care of us."

It did not take the strong-hearted, sagacious woman long to decide the matter. "We can trust the boys," she said.

So the matter was settled. Daniel went back to Hanover, while Ezekiel went, bundle in hand, to Dr. Wood's and began the study of Latin, his expenses being but a dollar a week.

In November, 1802, Daniel was at home in Salisbury, while Ezekiel was struggling with poverty at Hanover. Funds were getting low in the Webster homestead. Daniel writes under date of Nov. 4:

"Now, Zeke, you will not read half a sentence—no, not one syllable—before you have thoroughly searched this sheet for scrip, but my word for it, you'll find no scrip here. We held a sanhedrim this morning on the subject of cash. Could not hit upon any way to get you any. Just before we went away to hang ourselves through disappointment it came into our heads that next week might do.

"The truth is father had an execution against Hubbard of North Chester for about $100. The money was collecting and just ready to drop into the hands of the creditors, when Hubbard suddenly died. This, you see, stays the execution till the long process of administering is completed.

"I have by me now 2 cents in lawful federal currency. Next week I shall send them, if they be all.

"We are all here just in the old way, always behind and lacking. Boys digging potatoes with frozen fingers and girls washing without wood."

Ezekiel writes to Daniel at about the same time, the two letters probably crossing each other:

"These cold, frosty mornings very sensibly informs me that I want a warm greatcoat. I wish, Daniel, it might be convenient to send me cloth for one, otherwise I shall be necessitated to purchase one here. I do not care what color it is—anything that will keep the frost out. Some kind of shaggy cloth, I think, would be cheapest. Deacon Pettingill has written, offering me $14 a month to keep school. I believe I shall take it.

"Money, Dan, money! As I was walking down to the office after a letter I happened to have 1 cent, which is the only money I have had since the second day after I came on. It is a fact, Dan, that I was called on for a dollar where I owed it, and borrowed it, and have borrowed it four times since to pay those I borrowed of."

A reasonable request—All we ask is one trial of Dr. Story's Five Minute Headache Cure. It [illegible]

A RABBIT DRIVE.

How the Little Pests Are Slaughtered by Thousands in California.

The wholesale slaughter of rabbits (hares) in California during the past few years has become quite a business, particularly in Kern county. The remarkable fecundity of the genus Lepus makes it necessary, even imperative, to rid the country of them, and to do this various means are employed, the most successful of which is to form a large company and round them up and corral much the same as cowboys and stockmen gather in cattle during the spring of each year.

A few years ago farmers commenced inclosing their lands with woven wire fences, but after the expenditue of thousands of dollars in the various kinds of fences, they have learned, and their experience has been sad and expensive, that these pests will go through, under or over, any fence that has yet been placed on the market. Hence for more than two years, the generally adopted plan of extermination by inaugurating "drives" at stated intervals and places has been going steadily on with varying degrees of success. During the winter of 1889-90 there were killed at various drives in this vicinity, during a period not exceeding six weeks, 20,000 jack rabbits, and yet there was no perceptible diminution in point of numbers. As the phrase goes, "the woods were full of 'em," and the uncultivated fields fairly swarmed with the pests, the foliage on every bush or plant secreted one or more, and the question of "how are we to rid the country of the jack rabbit?" became a very serious one.

The drive which I attended was given by two ranchmen, whose lands adjoin, located about eleven miles northwest of this town, Bakersfield. The event was thoroughly advertised, both through the local press and by the circulation of printed posters. A general invitation was extended to everybody to turn out and participate in the sport and destruction of the pests. Ladies and children counted as well as men, and each participant was requested to bring a short, strong club with which to do execution. On these occasions there are usually two drives, one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. On the day in question two drives took place. The morning drive your correspondent participated in, and it is of this one I write.

After the line is formed the captain gives the word to march, and each member of the company, who are supposed to be equi-distant, takes up the line of march, slowly at first, towards the corral. One hundred and twenty-five persons participated in this drive. The space between each person the entire length of the line did not average 20 feet when the line was formed, and, of course, the distance gradually decreased as the line advanced. Each person forming the line was armed with a club, and as the word was given to move a whoop went up all along the line, and the 125 persons composing the company looked about them for rabbits, and, at the same time, began steadily, slowly pressing their way towards the corral. None of the sagebrush was more than three or four feet high, and every plant and shrub was examined, and every skulking rabbit routed. Yelling, shrieking, whooping, whistling and singing men, women and children moved steadily on, pounding the bushes and routing each secreted animal. There were many large holes in the earth, excavated by badgers and polecats, but jack rabbits never venture under ground, so none were lost from this cause. As the march commenced the scene was indescribable.

As the line moved up towards the corral the rabbits darted about in every direction, and hundreds of them dashed past the line unmjured, and their fleet feet carried them far out on the prairie unscathed, while many met their death in the dangerous attempt to run the gauntlet. Some of them would dart wildly about, first in one direction, then in another, and finding no way of escape, drop dead on the prairie from sheer fright. Many that attempted to pass the line were clubbed down and killed, while others ran away on three legs or were otherwise maimed as they passed. Meanwhile the bounds were becoming narrower, the territory smaller and the rabbits correspondingly plentiful.

By the time two-thirds of the territory had been traversed those composing the line stood almost shoulder to shoulder, and the command was given to quicken the pace, and with yells and huzzas all pressed forward rapidly. Everybody was striking at the numberless legs and ears and gray bodies as they drove the mass on before them. Perhaps two acres of the field in the corner near the corral were clear of brush, and out on this clean patch of ground the animals were driven like a great drove of sheep, except that they were darting about almost frenzied from fright. Probably more than half of the number caged rushed blindly into one corner, climbing one upon another until there was a bank of throbbing hearts, ears and legs four feet deep. Some skulked under a single leaf in the corral, while others sought to hide under a tuft of grass.

The scene was a touching one, for this timid animal never attempts to defend or protect himself from any enemy except with his legs, and when it comes to making time across the prairie, or dodging a greyhound or a band of coyotes, he is right at home and seems to enjoy the sport quite as well as his pursurers, who rarely overtake and capture him.

The wholesale slaughter of the rabbits after they are corraled is brutal in in the extreme. About twenty-five men and boys jumped into the corral and with clubs commenced beating the terrified animals to death. The rabbits did not undertake to run away from their pursuers here, but simply awaited the blow they seemed to instinctly understand was reserved for them. Hundreds of them skulked on the ground under the very feet of their destroyers, drawing their ears close to their bodies and crouching as close to the earth as they possibly could. In the confusion incident to this wholesale slaughter many of them were wounded, and the piteous cries of these injured, helpless and dying creatures were very touching. Some of them were helpless with broken spine or shattered legs, and there they lay, moaning and writhing until despatched by the executioners.

After the slaughter all the rabbits were counted and stacked, a number of those present gathered in a semicircle around the bloody but lifeless carcasses and a photograph was taken. An actual count revealed 1,500 dead rabbits, besides those that were killed in the field, which must have been between two and three hundred.

In the afternoon of the same day 1,000 animals were driven off the same ground and slaughtered in the same corral.—Globe-Democrat.

A Fragile Structure.

A system which chronic indigestion has depleted and rendered nervous and feeble, is indeed a very fragile structure, a tenement fast toppling into irretrievable decay. Excessive irritability of temper, abnormal and causeless anxiety, hypochondria, hysteria and sleeplessness—these are some of the manifestations of nervousness. That grand invigorating nervine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, tranquilizes by strengthening the nerves, accomplishing the double result through the medium of renewed digestion and assimilation. No tonic in existence exhibits such thoroughness, produces such speedily appreciable effects as the Bitters. It is a perfectly reliable safeguard against malaria and dangerous kidney trouble, and remedies completely liver and bowel inactivity and disorder. Nervous invalids should not fail to fortify their systems with this benign protective, which well merits a persistent trial.

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TO REDUCE ANY INFLAMMATION.
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DR. O. M. A. N., the Celebrated Examining Surgeon of the

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CANCER positively cured without pain or use of the knife, by a new method.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, OLIVE BLOSSOM. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential. Correspondence promptly answered.

YOUNG MEN—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

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TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will be found, or the color will be a thin or milkish hue. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full council of skilled specialists. In treatment of diseases peculiar to females, our success has been marked, over two-thirds of our patients being ladies, old, young, married, single, rich and poor. Our method is entirely free from objectionable features of the general practitioner, namely, "Local treatment." We seldom find it necessary. We prepare remedies, constitutional and local, as the case demands, and instruct ladies how to treat themselves.

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Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

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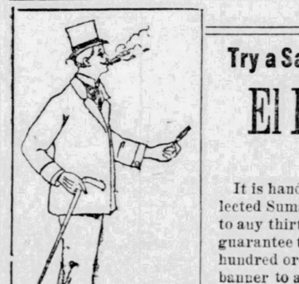

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If you put in	a day in 1 yr. am'ts to	In 5 yrs.	In 10 yrs.
10 cents	$36.50	$182.50	$365.00
15 "	54.75	273.75	547.50
50 "	182.50	912.50	1,825.00
75 "	273.75	1,368.75	2,737.50
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$1,000...Tecumseh st, 2 story frame.
2,900...Oakwood ave near Shaw ave, 2 story frame.
1,800...Fourth st, East Toledo, 2 story frame house, 50 ft frontage.
1,700...Erie st near Chestnut, 1½ story frame.
1,100...Franklin ave near Cherry, 5 room cottage.
3,000...Bartlett st near Collingwood, modern frame, large lot.
1,800...New house, Michigan st near Buckeye.
2,000...Cherry st, East Toledo, large frame house.
1,200...New cottage, Dorr st near Hawthorn.
1,275...Lorain near Broadway, cottage.
1,250...Six room cottage, new, Missouri st.
1,250...Bloomfield st near Union depot.
4,500...Collingwood ave near Bartlett, modern and new dwelling.
1,325...Brick cottage, Ontario st near Bush.
1,250...Washington st near Forest ave, new cottage.
16,000...Jefferson st near 17th, modern dwelling, large yard.
1,275...Frame dwelling, Wakeman st near Oak.
800...Lexington st near Lagrange, 3 room cottage.
5,500...Large modern dwelling, 21st st near Monroe.
875...Bancroft st near railroad, 5 room cottage.
6,000...21st st near Jefferson, large, modern 2 story frame.
4,000...Large modern dwelling, Huron st near 6th.
1,000...Cottage, Moore st near Chestnut.
1,250...Sherman st near Elm, cottage.
7,500...Modern 12 room dwelling, Vermont ave
700...1½ story frame dwelling on Seaman st.
750...Charles st near Curtis, cottage.
800...Ewing st near Blume, cottage.
2,200...Wade st near Union depot, cottage.
750...Brown st, East Toledo, cottage.
800...Orchard st near Hawley, cottage.
1,800...Congress st cor Orchard, 2 story frame.
1,275...13th st near Illinois, 2 story frame.
900...Cottage, Indiana ave near Clark st.
2,500...Missouri st near Lena, two cottages, 80 feet frontage.

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20.00 " ..Erie st near Ash.
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35.00 " ..Robinwood ave near Virginia st.
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33.00 " ..Erie near Stickney ave.
30.00 " ..Cherry st, East Toledo, 40 feet.
10.00 " ..Onkwood ave near Detroit ave.
25.00 " " " " Shaw ave.
57.50 " ..11th st near Monroe.
125.00 " ..Jefferson st near 10th.
58.00 " ..14th st near Madison.
35.00 " ..Broadway cor Thayer, 44 feet.
375.00 " ..Monroe st near Huron, with frame building.
10.00 " ..Germania st near Hawley.
20.00 " ..Smith st near Union, 50 feet.
12.00 " ..Hick st near Forest ave, 30 feet.
12.50 " ..Vermont ave near Bancroft.
25.00 " ..Franklin ave near Bancroft.
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Double house and lot on Western ave, $2,500.
Cottage on South st, lot 40x225, $1,500.
Building lot on Hibbs st, 30x140, $600.
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SALE OF BONDS

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
HENRY COUNTY, OHIO.
NAPOLEON, O., July 2, 1891.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the County Commissioners in the court house at Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio, until Friday, July 24th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of a series of Henry county special road improvement bonds as follows: Thirteen (13) bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, to be known as Freedom Township Gravel Road Bonds, the total par value of said bonds being thirteen thousand dollars ($13,000).

Said bonds to bear date of August 1st, 1891, and become due in fifteen years after date, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Board of County commissioners of said county at any time after ten years after date, to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, with interest coupons attached. Interest and principal payable at the office of treasurer of Henry county, Ohio, at Napoleon, Ohio. Said bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, passed March 24th, 1885, and accepted by a majority of the qualified voters of said Freedom township at a regular election held on the 7th day of April, 1890, and by virtue of a series of resolutions adopted by the commissioners of Henry county, Ohio.

Bidders will be required to specify the number of bonds bid for, and the amount of premium offered, and the aggregate amount including premium, which is offered for all of said bonds bid for, and each bid shall be accompanied with a check of deposit, duly indorsed, or accepted draft of one thousand dollars ($1,000) on the bank of J. C. Saur & Co., or on David Meeklin's bank, both of Napoleon, Ohio, as a guaranty that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into, and the bonds bid for taken by the party so bidding.

Said bonds will not be sold for less than their par value and accrued interest, and the commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

GEO. DAUM,
WM. N. ZIEROLF,
ANDREW J. SAYGERS,
Commissioners of Henry County, O.
Geo. Russell, Auditor of Henry county, O.
July 3, 10, 17.

Big G is acknowledged the leading remedy for Gonorrhœa & Gleet. The only safe remedy for Leucorrhœa or Whites. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

MARKETS.

The market quotations in the BEE are compiled from United Press special dispatches and from reports received by the Toledo Produce Exchange, and specially arranged by Mr. Deuson B. Smith, secretary of the Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BEE, TOLEDO, O., July 10.

London wheat market quiet, steadier. Corn firmer. Weather fair. Liverpool wheat firm and higher. Corn firm.

Liverpool received in past six days 823,300 bu wheat of which 261,700 was American, and 83,000 bu of corn.

The receipts of wheat at seven principal western points to-day are 287,837 bu compared with 284,092 bu on the same day last year.

The receipts of wheat at seven principal western points are 3,745 bu in excess of the corresponding Friday in 1890.

English markets as reported herein are firmer than yesterday for wheat, and firmer for corn.

Later Liverpool markets is quoted half price per 100 pounds, dearer for California or white wheat.

The export clearances yesterday from four Atlantic ports in wheat and flour aggregate over 400,000 bus of wheat.

Wheat Values Here and at Liverpool.

The wheat market in this country opened decidedly weak, and declined under sharp selling by the bears. These dealers seem to take no account of the fact that millions of wheat have been sold for export from the receipts of new wheat yet to come forward. Undoubtedly much of it has been sold short, and the sellers are seeking to depress prices and thus increase their profits. One of the reasons given for selling wheat down, is, that we are "out of line" with Liverpool market. We do not look at it that way. The Liverpool quotation to-day for winter wheat equals $1 11¾ per bu. The water freight equals 8¾c, leaving $1 03 for the cash wheat at Toledo or Chicago. Thus there is a margin of more than the expenses. If you take a lower basis at Liverpool for July wheat, the price at Chicago and Toledo for July is also lower than cash. Our prices are low enough.

The wheat markets east and west have ruled an I close lower. On the late Liverpool cable prices improved somewhat, but it was lost before the close.

Corn has also been dull and most of the day quite weak. We cannot understand the corn market. In New York, to-day, No. 2 corn sold at 71 cash, and 6c per bu lake and rail freight will sell it, and here 61c is all it can be sold at.

July corn in New York is 6c a bushel below the cash price. In New York July wheat closed at $1.00¾, and September at 96½c, a loss on each of ¾c. July corn closed at 64¾c, and September at 59½c, a loss of ¾ @⅝c respectively. In Chicago July wheat closed at 90¾c, a loss of 1c, and September, at 86¾c, a loss of ¾c. July corn closed at 55¾c, a loss of ¼c, and September at 51¾c, a loss of ¼c.

In Toledo the trading in wheat futures has been a little more active to-day, in which August was the most in favor. Prices have declined in correspondence with other markets and at close July and August were each ¾c lower and December ¾ to ⅝c on the call. July sold at 92¾c to 91¾c. First half July at 95c, August at 90c, December at 92¼c. After the call July sold at 91¾ @82¼c and closed at 91¾c: August at 90c and closed at 89¾c; December at 92¼@ 92¾c and closed at 92. First half of July at 95c. First half of August at 91@90¾c.

Cash wheat was not freely offered. Receivers are hooding for July sales previously made, but the price declined 1c all the same. No 2 soft new sold at 95½c and at 95¾c L S, closing about 95c. We have 44 cars of new wheat in to-day and 43 of grade No 2. No 5 soft sold at 91¼c.

Corn,— No. 2, 61c; No. 3, 60c; No. 4, 58c. Oats.—No sales; No. 2 for August 29⅜@⅝; Sept. 28½ @⅜. Rye.—No 2, for July 66c; Aug. 65c.

Freights.

Lake freight to Buffalo..Wheat, 1 c Corn, 1 c
Erie Canal, incl'ng ch'ges, " 3¾c " 3¼c
Toledo to New York ..... " 4¾c " 4¼c

Daily Movement of Grain.

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Wh't	Corn	Oats	Wh't	Corn	Oats
N Y....	187300	21450	79300	223663	105077	2879
Balto....	59779	30314	2468	4000	93913	.....
Phila	.....	6750	1819	41700	7885	10200
Boston....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo..	16880	7308	.....	4000	1500	5000
Chicago.	56619	214417	106073	173095	526384	257841
Milw'ke	6467	1160	940	.....	.....	.....
St L	99667	44000	16000	1000	22000	8000
Detroit.	5925	3500	1175	12543	7525	.....
Duluth..	6926	.....	.....	31040	.....	.....
Minne...	113020	.....	.....	6360	.....	.....

Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, July 10.—1 p. m.—Wheat cargoes off coast at opening, steadier; maize, nothing offering. Wheat and maize cargoes on passage and for shipment, quiet and steady.

MARK LANE—Wheat at opening, steady; maize firmer. Weather fair.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—1:00 p. m.—Wheat market firm, demand improving, holders offer sparingly. American mixed corn firm, demand fair; western spring wheat No 2 to No 1, 7s 8½d @7s 9d; t ain wheat No 2 to No 1, 7s 11d; California winter hard, 7s 9½d. Wheat off coast, demand improving; corn demand fair. Receipts of wheat past six days 494,000 centels, of which 157,000 centels was American. Receipts of corn past six days 50,100 centals.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Opening: Wheat—July, 90¼c. Corn—September, 51⅝c. Oats—July, 37c; September, 28¾c. Pork—September, $10.35. Lard—September, $6 87½. Ribs—September, $6 37½@5 37½.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8¾c. Futures ste dy; July, $7 95; August, $7 97; September, $8 09; October, $8 17.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Money 2 per cent. Exchange firmer; posted rates, 486@488; actual rates, 483@483¾ for 60 days and 486@ 487 for demand.

Governments steady; currency 6s, 110 bid; 4s coup 126 bid; 4½s do, 110 bid.

There were only 52,600 shares sold on the stock exchange during the morning hours, and this total was made up of sales o St Paul, Burlington, L & N, Richmond & West Point and New England. The rest of the list was almost wholly neglected. Prices opened weak and during the early trading there was a general decline of ⅛ to 1 per cent. After the first call, however, there was some hardening of values and a fractional recovery by noon. Trading was entirely devoid of feature. The announcement of an increase of $53,385 in St Paul's earnings for the first week in July caused a rally in that stock. At this writing the market is stagnant, with values only slightly changed from the opening.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Flour was fairly active and firm; city mill extra, $5 00@5 15 for West Indies; superfine, $3 65@4 30; fine, $3 25 @3 50; Minnesota extra, $3 80@5 10. Wheat opened weak and continued weak throughout the morning, declining 3c@ second. No 2 red winter, cash, $1 04; July $1 00¾ August, 97¼c; September, 96¾c; October, 97¼c. Corn opened weak and declined 1¾c during the first hour. From this there was a rally of ⅝c, and at noon prices were steady; No 2 mixed cash, 70c; July 64¾c; August, 61¼c; September, 59¼c. Oats dull and irregular; No 2 mixed cash, 34c; July, 43¾c; August, 36¾c. Rye and barley dull. Pork quiet; mess, $11 50@12 00 for new. Lard quiet; August, $6 46; September, $6 60. Molasses quiet; 11¾@12c for 50 test. Turpentine dull at 37¼@38c. Rosin slow; common to good, $1 37½@1 42½. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Freights quiet with rates unchanged. Butter dull and heavy; western extra, 18c. Cheese fairly active; Ohio flat, 5½ @7. Eggs dull and easier; western fresh, 17½@18c. Rice nominal. Sugar, refined firm; cutloaf and crushed 6¾; cubes, 4 9-16c; mould A, 4¾c. Tallow dull; p ime city, 4¾c. Coffee quiet; fair rio surgoes, 19¼c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Evening Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 4,000. The market was active and strong to higher. Sales of prime to extra native steers at $6 00@6 25 per cwt; others at $4 75@5 95; Texans at $2 90@4 00; stockers at $2 90@3 85; cows and heifers at $2 20@4 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; shipments, 13,000. The market was active and higher, closing steady. Sales of rough and common at $4 45 @4 50 per cwt; mixed and packers at $4 50@ 4 65; prime heavy and butchers' weights at $4 95@5 05; light at $4 70@5 05.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 4,000; The market was fair; mutton stock steady, others lower. Sales of native ewes at $3 25@ 4 25 per cwt; mixed and wethers at $4 50@ 5 10; Texans at $3 75@4 30; westerns at $4 90; lambs at $4 90@6 50.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000 head, shipments 2,000 head. The market was active and firm. Sales of fair to export native steers at $5 00@5 75 per cwt; ordinary to good do at $4 00@5 10; Texans and Indian steers at $2 60@4 30.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,400 head, shipments 800 head. The market was higher. Sales of fair to choice heavy at $4 85@4 95 per cwt; mixed grades at $4 40@4 85; light, fair to best, at $4 80 @4 90.

Sheep—Receipts 1,700 head; shipments 3,200 head. The market was firm. Sales of good to choice sheep at $3 00@4 60 per cwt; lambs at $4 00@6 00.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts 4,800 head, shipments 2,900 head. The market was strong to 10c higher. Sales of native steers at $2 90@5 40 per cwt; cows at $1 00@3 50; stockers and feeding steers at $2 40@4 00.

Hogs—Receipts 800 head; shipments 1,700 head. The market was steady to 5c lower. Sales of all grades at $4 00@4 65 per cwt, the bulk at $4 20@4 40.

Sheep—Receipts 1,500 head; shipments 100 head. The market was strong, lambs 10c higher.

EAST LIBERTY, July 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 800 head. There was nothing doing, all through consignments. Prime steers at $5 75@6 00 per cwt; fair to good at $4 50@5 50; common at $2 00@4 00; bulls, cows and stags at $2 00@3 50. No cattle shipped to New York to day.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 900 head. The market was firm; sales of Philadelphias at $5 00@5 15 per cwt; best Yorkers and mixed at $4 90@5 00; common Yorkers at $4 60@4 80; pigs at $4 00@4 50. No hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 2,000 head; the market was firm. Prime sheep at $5 00@5 15 per cwt; fair to good at $4 00@4 80; common at $3 50@4 00; culls at $2 00@3 00; spring lambs at $5 00@6 50; veal calv s at $5 00 @5 75 by the deck; in bunches at $6 00@6 25.

PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Springers, 20@30c a piece; old 7c per lb; ducks, $2 00@3 50 per doz; geese, $3 00 @4 00.

Provisions—Pork better; mess, $11 50 per bbl; short, $13 00; clear $13 50; short clear, $14 00 pounds. Hams, 15 lbs and over, 10½c; 15 lbs, average 11c; 12 lbs and under, 11¾c. Shoulders, 8c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 9½c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8¼c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8½c; refined, 7½c; 50 lb tins, 8c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c.

Butter—Gathered creams, 17@20c; fancy Ohio creamery, 20c; fancy northwestern creamery, 27@28c; fancy dairy, 18@20c; prime to choice, 14@16c; medium, 10@12c, common, 7@8c per pound. The market is dull for all grades and lower prices on choice stock are looked for.

Calves—Choice, 6½c; medium, 6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4c per lb; country, 4c. Market strong.

Hides—Kip skins, 5c; calf skins, 6c; light hides, 4c; heavy steers, 5½c; No 1 green, 3c; No 2 do, 2c; No 1 wet salted, 6c; No 2 do, 4c; No 1 bull, 3½c; No 1 dry flint, 10c; No 2 do, 7c; dry-salted, 6@7c per bbl; sheep pelts, full wool, $1 00@1 50; glue stock, 2c. Market dull and quiet.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23 per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 22@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@ 20c. Tub-washed—@35c; pulled, 25@29c. Market firm, with fair demand for new clip.

Blackberries—$4 00@5 00 per bu.
Currants—$2 00@2 50 per bu.
Gooseberries—$2 00@2 50 per bu.
Cherries—$2 50 per bu.
Raspberries.—$3 00@4 00 per bu.
Peaches—$2 50@3 00 per bu.
Watermelons—8@20c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, new, $2 75@3 00 per bbl; new rose, $3 25; peerless, $3 50. Cabbage, home grown, $1 75 per bbl. Onions, Bermuda, $2 00 per crate; southern, $1 75@ 2 25 per sack. Cucumbers, 40c per dozen. New beets, 30c per dozen. Peas, 75@$1 00 for home grown. Tomatoes, $2 00@2 25 per crate. String beans, green, $1 75; wax, $2 00.

Eggs—Quiet but scarce and firm at 16@17c per dozen.

Hay—Choice timothy, $15 00@16 00; No 2 do $12 00@13 00; mixed, $10 00@11 00. Straw, $10.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 80c@$1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $18 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $20 00; middlings $22 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 75; spring family $ 50; winter patent, $5 50@6 50; fancy, $5 50@ $5 75 winter family, $5 50@5 75; extra, $3 55@ 4 85; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $5 00 @5 25 per bbl.

Salt—85c per small bbl; large, 90c per bbl, Michigan, on track, 70c.

Bran—New York marrows, $2 50@2 60; navy and medium, $2 30@2 40 per bu.; western navy, $2 50@2 75.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, $1 00@1 10 per gallon; manufactured, 75@90c.; sugar, 11@12½c per lb.; Common, 8@10c. Market quiet.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 24@30c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 9@10c per lb; evaporated, 12@13c; peaches, 7@8c. Market dull.

Cheese—New York full cream, 10@11c; Michigan full cream, 9@9½c; Young America, 9@10c; fancy Schweitzer, 14½@15c; twins, 11½ @12c per pound. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl, $8 00@9 00; No. 1 shore, $6 00@7 00; No. 2 medium, $5 00@6 00; No. 2 extra shore $7 50@8 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl, $7 50; No. 2, $5 00 @5 25,. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring, 25c per box. Very quiet.

Oils—Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana standard car lots, 6½c; water white 150 headlight, 8½c; lard oil, 52@53c; linseed oil, 54@56c.

Turpentine—Dull at 35@40c per gal.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 43c and scarce; old and mixed, 38@40c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; Western, 28@33c; foreign, 60c per lb.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@3½c per lb; do screened, 3½@3½c; recleaned and handpicked, 3½@4¼c.

Groceries.—Coffee, common, 19¼c; ordinary, 19@19½c; low fair, 20@20¼c; fair, 20¾@ 21c; prime, 21¼c; choice, 21¾@22c; yellow, 23@ 24c; Caracas, 20@21½c; Javas, 24½@26c; Mochas, 27@30c. Sugars strong, higher; cutloaf, 5½c; powdered 5¾c; granulated, 4¾@4 5-16c; confectioner's A, 4¾c; mould A, 4¾c; off A, 4¾c; extra C, 4c; yellows, 3¾@3¾c. Great demand for high grades with shipments heavy. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 20@25c; syrup, 27@35c. Rice firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 5¼@6½c per pound; Japan, 6¼@6¾c. The foregoing are wholesale, not jobbing prices, which are fractionally higher.

Dry Goods.

Prints—Allen's fancies, 5c; Allen's pinks, prints, 6c; Allen's robes, 6c; Allen's staples, 5c; American shirtings, 4c; American indigoes, 5½c; Arnold B indigoes, 10c; Arnold C indigo, 8½c; Arnold Gold Seal, 10c; Berlin solids, 5½c; Charter Oak fancies, 4c; Cocheco fancies, 5½c; Hartel fancies, 5c; Lodi fancies, 4c; Merrimack fancies, 5½c; Merrimack pinks, 6½c; Merrimack turkin reds, 6½c; Merrimack cretonnes, 11½c; Pacific fancies, 5½c; Pacific mournings, 5½c; Simpson mournings, 5½c; Simpson silver greys, 5½c; Simpson zephyrs, 5½c; Washington X oil reds, 8c; Martha Washington oil reds, 7c; Nelrose oil reds, 6c; oil green, blue and orange, 6½c; Windsor fancies, 5½c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag checks, 7c; Amoskeag tezel cloth, 10½c; Amoskeag A F C, 10½c; Criterion cloth, 10½c; Everett classics, 8½c; Lancaster, 7c; Normandie, 8c; Renfrew dress, 8½c; Renfrew novelties, 10½c.

Cambrics—Kid cambrics, 4c; XXXX sellglas, 12½c; XXX ellglas, 10c; XX ellglas, 8c; Conestoga sateens, 6½c; Victoria sateens, 7½c.

Brown Sheetings—Great Falls E, 7c; Piedmont, 6¼c; De Witt W W, 6c; North Star L L, 5¾c; Norwood XX, 6¼c; Lawrence L L, 5¼c; Indian Queen, 5¼c; Diamond B, 5c; Household L L, 5½c; Windsor H, 4¾c; Henderson A, 5½c; Henderson C, 4½c. Elberon L L, 5¼c; Constitution 4-4, 6¾c. Constitution 9-8, 7½c; Lawrence 9-8, 9½c; Dwight Star, 6½c; A N S B, 7c; Cambria, 6c; Good Value, 6c; New-Market B, 5c; Scotia O M, 5c; Great Falls N, 4¾c; Household G G, 5½c; Niobe N, 5½c; Grafton A, 4c; Burlington A, 4c; Nutfield, 3½c; Wasuc, 3¾c; Tennis, 4c; Boston 9-4, 20c; Boston 10-4, 22½c.

Bleached Sheetings—Sunlight, 4c; Middlesex B B, 5c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest S, 6½c; Golden Rod, 7c; Senator, 7¼c; Pennant, 7½c; Fearless, 7c; Fear ess, half bleached, 7c; Lawrence, 7c; Rossalind, 7¾c; Fauntleroy, 8¼c; Lonsdale, 8¼c; Fruit 4-4, 8½c; Silver Queen, 8½c; Ellerslie cambric, 8½c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Boston 9-4, 22½; Boston 10-4, 25c; Newmarket, 42 inch, 10; Newmarket, 45 inch, 11c; Pepperell 6-4, 35c.

Denims—Andover, blue and brown, 12c; York blue and brown, 12c; Everett, blue and brown, 12½c; Everett, 8 ounce, 15c; Arazona, blue and b own, 10c; Mystic fancies, 12c; York fancies, 12½c.

Shirtings—Household checks, 8½c; Coronet checks, 7½c; Sibley, 7¼c; Alabama, 6¼c; Eagle, 6¼c; Southero, 4½@4¾c.

Tickings—Amoskeag A C A, 12½c; Falls 32, 12½c; White Horse B, 11c; White Horse 13, 6c; White Horse 30, 8c; White Horse 40, 10c; White Horse, 50, 8c; White Horse 60, 9c; White Horse H C, 15c; Lewiston 33, plaid, 11½c; Lewiston 60, stripe, 11½c; Zephyr 4-4, 17c; Royal, 8½.

Crash—Cotton twill, 8¼c; Windsor twill, 8c; B T 14 in linen, 5c; B T 17 in linen, 6c; A 17 in linen, 7c; F 18 in linen, 8c; S 19 in linen, 9c; S R T 21 in linen, 12c; bleached linen, 4½c; Windsor bleached, 5c; Pemberton bleached stripe, 5c; check linens, 8c; plaid linens, 10c; twilled linens, 12½c.

Satteens—P C Henrietta satteens, 10¼c net; A Henrietta satteens, 10c reg; B Henrietta satteens, 20c reg; C Henrietta satteens, 22½c reg; D Henrietta satteens, 25c reg; E Henrietta satteens, 30c reg.

Warps—White rose white, 18c; white rose colors, 21c; wadding black, 20c; wadding white, 15c; Stark bags, 21½c; Eureka bags, 17c.

WENT DOWN THE EEL.

Perilous Trip Made by an Ohio Man in the West.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—George A. Warder, a prominent resident of Springfield, Ohio, arrived here last night, after a most perilous adventure in Humboldt county.

Warder came to the Pacific coast to spend his summer vacation, and in company with Harvey A. Darneal, has just completed a canoe journey down the Eel river, being the first persons ever known to navigate that crooked and perilous stream of Northern California.

The trip down the river occupied 13 days, including two days spent in repairing the canoe, which had become badly damaged from striking on the rocks in the river bed.

From the swiftness of the current and the numerous hidden rocks the journey was hazardous in the extreme, but they succeeded in avoiding all serious difficulties and met with but one mishap.

In Summer Paths and By-Ways.

To him who takes a vacation and buys tickets via the double track Lake Shore route (L. S. & M. S. Ry.) will come a pleasant time.

Tourist tickets are now on sale at Lake Shore ticket offices, to resorts on the St. Lawrence river, in the White Mountains, on the Atlantic Sea Coast, to Chautauqua, N. Y., Petoskey and Mackinac, Mich., St. Paul, Duluth, Ashland, Yellowstone Park, Denver, Colorado Springs and to the many and pleasant resorts of the east and west.

Send to A. J. Smith, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, O., for copy of tourist book—Summer Excursions to the Mountains and Sea Shore; free to any address.

Col. J. S. Crouse Dead.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 10.—Col. J. S. Crouse died in this city about 9 o'clock last night. Mr. Crouse was at one time prominently identified with the democratic party in this city, having been a delegate to the state conventions in 1876, 1877 and 1878. He was twice offered the nomination for mayor by the democrats, but refused to run.

One of the greatest obstacles to the settlement of the vast regions of Africa has been the tsetse fly. Although harmless to man, all civilized animals die from its bite in two or three days.

THE WORLD OF TOILERS.

Toledo Will Welcome the General Assembly, K. of L.

Early Closing and the Printers' Strike

Are Indorsed by Various Labor Organizations—Free Employment Office Report—Labor News, Local and General.

THE Journal of the Knights of Labor entered upon its twelfth volume with the last issue. In the year just closed there were 2,829,648 copies of the paper printed and circulated. Its condition and the good work it is doing are alike matter for congratulation for the members of the order, and the future prosperity of the Journal will be earnestly desired by all who are in sympathy with the educational work it is doing.

THE Knights of Labor of Toledo and vicinity are well pleased over the formal announcement which has been made that the next session of the general assembly of that order will for the first time be held in Toledo. This is a city of conventions, and one of the best cities in the country for such meetings. There will be about one hundred and twenty-five delegates here next November, from every portion of the Union and from Canada. Their welcome will be a hearty one.

THE labor commission of England is turning out to be quite as much of a farce as was anticipated when it was known who had been appointed the commissioners. Recently certain representatives of labor appeared before the commission and one of them saying something which struck My Lord Derby unpleasantly that gentleman peremtorily ordered him to cease speaking and to leave the room. The temper of the discontented of England is misunderstood if it is supposed that the findings of a "royal labor commission" conducted in this manner will be acceptable.

THE Saturday half holiday has taken a foothold in Columbus, one factory employing girls and young men having inaugurated the system. In Toledo there are three or four firms who have voluntarily entered upon this generous course with their employes. In the east the half-holiday observance is the rule, as it would be here if the employes most directly benefitted were as enterprising as those of the eastern states.

The Plumbers Awake.

Last evening the plumbers' union, at its regular meeting, indorsed the printers' strike and the early closing movement. The plumbers are planning for an excursion to be given in the near future.

Salesmen Will Picnic.

The Toledo salesmen held a well attended meeting at Elks' hall, last evening. The union signs to be displayed in the stores announcing the early closing movement were indorsed, and a committee appointed to see that the agreement was carried out. It has been decided to give an annual basket picnic and excursion to Cedar Point, on Sunday, July 19.

Superintendent Murphy's Report.

The weekly report of the Free employment office for the week ending July 9, is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total
Situations wanted.....	73	24	107
Help wanted.....	35	49	84
Positions procured.....	26	27	63

Superintendent Murphy says there is a scarcity of female help and it is almost impossible to secure domestic servants.

The Lake Seamen.

The Toledo Seamens' union hald a meeting last evening and adopted resolutions endorsing Joseph Smith for its representative at Buffalo. The union endorsed the printers' strike and the clerks' early closing movement, although no formal resolutions to that effect were passed.

D. A. 72, K. of L.

On Wednesday next D. A. 72, of the Knights of Labor, will hold the third quarterly meeting for 1891. Owing to the announcement that the general assembly will convene here in November this will be an important meeting of the district, as preparations for the entertainment of the general officers and delegates must begin at once. The delegate to represent the knights of northwestern Ohio at this general assembly will be elected at next Wednesday's session of the district. The meeting promises to be well attended.

The Joaners.

One week from Sunday night the members of Joan of Arc assembly will all take tea with the newly wedded sister of their assembly, Mrs. Helen Lake-Kelly, at her new home.

More Street Car Trouble

Further trouble is again anticipated among the employes of the Consolidated Street Railway company. A new order went into effect yesterday, whereby the men will be required to work an hour a day extra, without any increase in wages. The men look upon this added hour of work as an offset on the part of the company against the increase given a week or two ago of 15 cents on a day's wages, and hence their protest. The situation of the Consolidated men is aggravated by the announcement that Robison has made that on and after Tuesday next the wages of his men will be increased from $1.65 to $2 a day.

Master Housepainters.

The Master Housepainters' union will have a meeting to-night to discuss the existing trouble between the two local journeymen's unions. Some action will also be taken upon the report that the school board had let the contract for painting school houses to non-union painters.

The Pavers' Trouble.

The anticipated calling out of union pavers has been postponed, and another conference will be held this evening before any definite action is taken. It is understood that the Warren Scharf company of Cleveland are ready to send non-resident pavers here to take the places of the Toledo men.

A White Slaves in Boston.

The sermons preached by Rev. Mr. Banks, of St. John's M. E. church, South Boston, on the last two Sundays, on "The White Slaves of the Boston Sweaters,' and fully reported in the Globe, are well calculated to set humane people in this cultured city to thinking, and asking the question—What are we going to do about it?

Rev. Louis Albert Banks is, by the way, worthy of a word of special commendation. Instead of relying upon the cold statistics of labor bureau reports, he has gone personally into the dingy and loathsome habitations of these poor slaves and brought forth the evidence of his own eyes.

Facts from such a source are stubborn things. We cannot attempt to reproduce the picture which Mr. Banks draws from real life and supplements with figures of wages which are pitifully meagre even by comparison with the pay of "pauper laborers in Europe."

Think of a poor woman working from 7 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night for 40 cents a day, with her child slowly withering deathward in a dingy little room for which she pays $1 a week!

Another poor woman with five small children must work from 6 o'clock in the morning until midnight to earn 60 cents. These children are all emaciated and one of them is wasting away with consumption of the bowels caused by poor and irregular food.

Thus Mr. Banks shows up one heartrending picture after another taken from life as he has seen it in the various grades of slave pens wherein the victims of the "sweating system" are packed together. And all this is not in "Darkest England," but in Darkest Boston, the city which boasts of its culture, refinement and sweet charities.—Boston Globe.

Machine-set Type.

The position now occupied by the Typographical Union in regard to typesetting machines is highly commendable and speaks well for the intelligence and foresight of the printing fraternity.

Every advance made by science is sure to entail temporary hardship upon many, but the blessings and benefits which necessarily and eventually follow, atone for the sacrifice, if we only know how to grasp the situation.

It is not in the introduction of machinery the evil lies, but in the greed and lust of its controlling agencies.

Had the wage-earners of the past concentrated half the energy bestowed to hostilities in divising ways and means to secure for themselves and their children some plan to avert a minority proprietorship, labor saving acquirements would not to-day be solely enriching speculative carrion.

The Typographical union should not content itself by bidding good-speed to type-setting machines. True, it may not yet be perfected so as to actually tell the compositor to stand aside, but the spell is broken, and as sure as day follows night it will be master of the situation.

A studious agitation should be promptly inaugurated, and advice and suggestions solicited throughout the craft. The subject should be brought forward for discussion in every local union, and calmly and dispassionately discussed with the view to solving the anticipation and probabilities of the future, and ascertain whether or not those who have preserved the art of arts through ages of ignorance and superstition, have loft us a heritage of wage-slavery only to be intensified by scientific progress. I await results.—Edward O'Donnell in the Labor Leader.

Culture and Labor.

It is said that a number of well known men in this city have organized a society, the object of which is "to bring men and women of education into closer relations with the laboring classes for their mutual benefit." Nothing could be more praiseworthy, nothing more admirable.

Very often members of the laboring classes are far more intelligent and cultivated than the people who live in society" and spend the greater part of their lives in inanity and frivolity. In labor there is a seriousness that is very apt to make the soul steady.

We imagine that the new society of Robert Elsmeres will learn from the "laboring classes" a good deal more than it will teach them.—New York Recorder.

Who Is Protected?

Pennsylvania is the leading protection state of the union, and its politicians are the chief inspiration financially and intellectually, of the McKinley idea. Pennsylvania is the scene of more labor troubles than any other state in the union. Pennsylvania is the home of more imported contract laborers than any other state in the union. Pennsylvania contains more ill paid and half starved workingmen than any other state in the union. Yet its manufacturers howl, hustle and contribute more for protection than any other state. Put these facts together, you who toil for a livelihood, and draw your own conclusions—Utica Observer.

Laborisms.

Troy, N. Y., newspaper compositors now receive $17 per week for nine hours' work.

Winnipeg plumbers have secured a nine hour day and increase from $3.50 to $4 per day.

Employes of the Hackensack, N. J., brick yards have had their wages reduced $5 per month.

The church choir singers of New York are about to be organized. The K. of L. have the matter in hand.

Seventy coke workers, who returned to work when the strike was declared off, were discharged last week for attending a union meeting.

The San Francisco Federated trades council has declared a boycott against the California Arbeiter Zeitung, the paper edited by Paul Grottkau.

A prominent citizen of Seattle writes that there are enough idle men and women in that much advertised town to fill the poor houses in the state.

Mechanics, miners and laborers are requested to stay away from Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio. There are large numbers of idle men in the town at present.

New York milliners average $2.50 a week; shirtmakers, $3; underwearmakers, $3; cloakmakers, $3.50; boxmakers, $4; feather-workers, $4; men's clothingmakers, $4.

The United Clothing Cutters wish to inform organized labor that they are about to introduce a label that will be found on all clothing cut by union workmen.

Out of 1,145 strikes in England last year in which 344,849 people took part, 476 have been successful, 268 were partly successful, 207 were a failure and 94 were undecided. The average duration of these strikes was eighteen days.

Following an old custom, the Queen of Holland has made application for membership in the Bricklayers' union of Amsterdam. Her father and other predecessors also were honorary members of different labor organizations.

Two hundred years ago one man did two men's work with his hands, and he worked twelve or fourteen hours a day. Now one man does a hundred men's work with a machine. Why should he not be let off with eight hours?—San Francisco Examiner.

From the vital statistics of the large cities in this country it appears that at least ten thousand children starve to death every year. If the number who died from improper food were added the total of the murdered innocents would be appallingly increased.

Within the last forty years at least 3,000,000 Germans have immigrated to the United States, an average of about 77,000 per year. The largest number came from the provinces of Eastern Prussia, where landlordism is developed to almost as hateful forms as in Ireland.

One of the first strikes on record is the millers' strike in 1552 at Villengen, Germany. They asked for more wages and better treatment. The city council had them imprisoned until they made oath never to strike again, and each of the strikers was fined 400 florins in gold.

The Royal Commission of Labor in England will in future be divided into three parts, although under one president. One will deal with questions relating to mining and the iron and steel industries, the second to agriculture and transportation, and the third to matters of miscellaneous character affecting other trades.

One year ago Frederick Hamilton was the only workingman in the London county council. When he made the motion to introduce the eight-hour day for municipal laborers he was laughed at. But the council's composition has changed, and some time ago the eight-hour proposition was carried by a vote of 62 to 30.

Members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers have formed what will be known as the International Telegraph company. The capital stock will be $500,000, of which $60,000 has already been paid by the members of the order. As soon as $125,000 is subscribed the first 1,000 miles of line will be built. The order has now about 20,000 members.

The Retail Clerks' Protective association will convene in Indianapolis, July 13. Meetings will be held at True Friends' hall, while delegates will stop at the Denison hotel. The association was organized at Detroit, December 8, 1890, with but seven unions in existence. At the present date it numbers 47 unions, showing a combined membership of about three thousand in good standing.

This season, since February 1, there have been 167 strikes and trade disputes involving 51,309. Twenty-two of these strikes were for eight hours a day, 24 for wages, six for card system, five lockouts and three eight hours on Saturdays. These strikes and lockouts involved 258 locals, and the results so far show that employes have been victorious in 148 of these trades disputes, and that nineteen of them are till pending.—Bradstreet's.

Working women in Austria are employed as mail carriers. With their heavy loads of brick and mortar on their shoulders, they trudge up and down narrow planks or climb ladders from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night. For this they receive 20 cents a day. Girls working in the match factories of England become permeated with the chemicals and minerals used. The sulphur sometimes eats their j ws in the most painful and disgusting way. Their wages average $1.50 a week.

The average earnings of the mine workers in Pennsylvania, in 1890, were 93 cents per day. They live, as a rule, in houses, owned by the company, on land owned by the company. They buy their groceries, provisions and dry goods at the company's store, and pay for them prices fixed by the company. An account of their work is kept by the company, and at the end of the semi-monthly period they take the amount the superintendent sees fit to give them, and ask no questions.

Miss Mary Foster is a young English woman who is deeply interested in the working woman's cause. Her name will be remembered in connection with John Burns, Mrs. Besant and the dock handlers' strike. She is a graduate of Cambridge university, a graduate of the Geological society of London, and also of the Fabyan society. For the last three months she has been studying the condition of the working women in New York. In appearance Miss Foster is the most womanly of women, of medium height, has light brown hair, brushed loosely back from a broad, intellectual forehead, fair complexion, the sweetes of smiles and kindest of eyes. Altogether she is different from what the public expects in a socialistic agitator.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC S. S. S. CURED ME ENTIRELY OF MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM AFTER I WAS MADE PHYSICAL A WRECK.
JNO. H. LYLES, SORENTO, ILL.
DO YOU WANT S. S. S.

$1,000 WILL BE PAID TO ANY CHEMIST WHO WILL FIND ON ANALYSIS OF SWIFT'S SPECIFIC S. S. S., ONE PARTICLE OF MERCURY, IODIDE OF POTASH OR ANY POISONOUS SUBSTANCE.

I WAS CURED BY SWIFT'S SPECIFIC S. S. S. OF THE WORST FORM OF BLOOD POISON.
D. H. KAIN, MT. VERNON, ILL.
TO MAKE BLOOD S. S. S.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

At Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 14 and 15, 1891.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COLUMBUS, O., June 24, 1891.

The democrats of Ohio are hereby notified to meet in delegate convention at Cleveland, O., on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 14 and 15, 1891, to nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, judge supreme court, member board of public works, school commissioner and dairy and food commissioner.

On Tuesday evening, July 14, at 8 o'clock the delegates of each congressional district will meet and select a vice president, an assistant secretary and one member each of the several committees.

The convention will meet on Wednesday, July 15, at 10 o'clock a m.

Attention is directed to the following resolutions adopted by the state central committee at its recent session in Columbus, O.:

Resolved, That the delegates selected to the state convention be apportio

The Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of THE BEE, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes.

Advertisements of Wants, For Rent, For Sale, Lost, Found, etc., not exceeding four lines (28 words), will be inserted in these columns for 50 cents a week, two weeks $1; one month $2. For one insertion 20 cents, two times 25 cents, three times 30 cents, and four times 40 cents will be charged. Over four lines at proportionate rates, payable in advance. Parties desiring situations will be given three insertions free.

No credit is allowed for advertisements ordered in for a certain number of times and stopped before expiration.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head: Once, 5cts; Three times, 10cts; Per week, 25cts.

SOLICITOR—Wanted energetic fire insurance solicitor. Appy at 329 Superior st. 9jy3p

WANTED—For the United States army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years; good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits Apply at 4th floor, Bass block, Calhoun st, Ft Wayne, Ind. 3jy3m

TINNERS—Wanted tinners at E A Everyman's 3jy6

WANTED—Permanent office assistant. Salary $750. Railway fair paid. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, box 582, Chicago. 27jnetf

CUTTERS AND TAILORS WANTED—Over 1,700 have adopted the A D Rude new method; numbers of them are leading cutters of this continent; others are on the way to fame and fortune. Taught at Cleveland Cutting School. jel7toly11

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—Girl for housework in small family; references. 1jy2p

WANTED—A good girl to do gene al house work in small family. 324 Twelfth st. Mrs D Emerick. 10jy2p

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing and ironing; 369 Irving st. 9jy2p

HOUSEWORK—Wanted girl for general housework. Call at 120 19th st, Mrs W K West. 10jy2

WANTED—25 girls at Roth & Friedman's to-night and to-morrow night.

COOKS—situations wanted by two first-class cooks at fairs or hotel and restaurant. Address A W Williams, and P B Cook, 10 Superior st, Toledo, O 8jy6p

COOK AND SECOND GIRL—Wanted a good cook and second girl; reference required; good wages paid. Mrs L Franc, 1117 Madison st. 8jy3p

SMOKING TOBACCO PACKERS—Experienced girls to pack smoking tobacco at Toledo Tobacco works 349 South Erie st. 6jy6

WANTED—A nurse girl between 16 and 18 years old at 241 Irving St. 27jnetf

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 932 Huron st, corner Lagrange. 9june-tf

WANTED—Girl or middle-aged woman to work in a hotel; no boarders. Call or address Maumee House, Maumee, O. 8may tf

FOR SALE

WAGON—For sale a 2-seated spring wagon; can be bought cheap at 364 Sumner st. 10jy3p

HORSES—For sale two good work horses; also wide tire wagon and double harness; will sell together or separate to suit purchaser. Inquire at 116 Broadway. 9jy6p

PORTABLE ENGINE—For sale, 10 horse-power, in perfect order; will sell cheap. Apply to Tim Leroux, cor Cherry and Summit sts. 8jy2w

FOR SALE—House and lot, two story frame, 7 rooms, large summer kitchen, natural gas, barn, rents for $8; cheap, $700; two minutes walk from electric street car. Apply 1236, corner Fort and Dawson sts, Southeast Toledo. 6jy6p

FOR SALE—A gentle bay pony, a fine looker and just the horse for a lady to drive; will sell reasonable. Inquire at A & F Aiter's, 139 St Clair st 3jy6

PROPERTY—For sale; house and lot on Washington st $2,500; 73 ft on Collingwood, near Delaware ave, at $40; 100 ft on Robinwood, near Bancroft at $30; house and lot on Lee st, 9th ward, $1,400; 3 new cottages now being built on Bellevue ave for $1,000 each; small down payments, balance monthly. Irving & Russell, 16 Produce Exchange 28aug tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—The stone building recently occupied by Byrul & Merick as a furniture, planing and moulding establishment; the building is eighty (80) by seventy-three (73) feet, 3 stories in height with cellars, situate on Water st, Sandusky, in the center of the city; there are three railroads passing at the rear of the building, one within 10 feet; there is also an engine of 100 horse power, with a new steel boiler and planing machine matcher, resawing moulding, rippling and cross cutting off machine, all in good order for business manufacturing; the owner is going out of business; the property will be sold ata sacrifice or rented to a good tenant. James D Lea. Sandusky, June 5, 1891. 16je6w

FOR SALE—Hotel and restaurant for sale; a good bargain for somebody; Wyek's hotel on Summit st, cor Perry; old established and doing a good business, reason for selling, poor health. Parties meaning business call early for terms and particulars. 12jne1m

FOR SALE—Very cheap, 4x4 oak sidewalk stringers, 2x8 inch oak plank all grades, pine and hardwood lumber, belts cut to order on short notice, finest lot of redwood shingles of ornamental designs, hardwood flooring and wainscoting, etc. M B Donohue, 130 St Clair st. 11jne1m

LOT—For sale a beautiful lot 50x111. Call at 518 Adams street. 21mar tf

WANTED—SITUATION

WANTED—By a sober, industrious young married man, steady work of any kind. Address C 6, Bee office. 9jy3

WANTED—Situation in boarding house Address C 5, Bee office. 9jy3

WANTED—By man and wife with baby 1 year old, work to do on a farm. Address C 3, Bee office 9jy3

WANTED—Dressmaking at 28 Ontario st. Miss Kipfer 9jy3

WANTED—Situation by middle-aged lady as housekeeper or to do light work. Call or address 14 Erie st. 9jy3

WANTED—A situation by a middle-aged married man, at anything honorable; best of references given C 7, Bee office 8jy3

NURSE—Wanted by experienced nurse girl, a place where i can go home nights; reference from last place. Address Miss Jill, Toledo, O. 8jy3

WANTED—Situation by a young man of experience as a paperhanger and painter Address B 123, Bee office. 8jy3

WANTED—A young man desires steady employment in any capacity. Address B 123, Bee office. 3jy9

FOR RENT—HOUSES

HOUSE—For rent, two story house, with barge lot and barn, on Indiana ave. Inquire at John Daiber's, 576 Summit st. 8jy6

HOUSE—For rent or sale, a large house on 11th st, between Madison and Adams; all modern improvements. Address C 4, Bee office. 7jy6p

STORE—To rent, a store. Apply opposite Air Line Junction. 7jy6p

FOR RENT—Two small houses on cor Beech and Ontario Sts. Enquire on premises. Reference required. 27jne2w p

HOUSE—For rent a house of 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, including natural gas, at 1225 Superior st; splendid neighborhood, convenient to business. Apply to V. W. Granger, 305 Summit st. 4apr-tf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Dog—Gordon setter pup about four months' old, answering to name of King. Please return to Tom Walters, 815 Lincoln ave, and receive reward. 8jy3p

STRAYED—Black mare, 2 years old, weight about 1,100 pounds; had on bridle and harness, except the traces and breeching; ran away Sunday night in Maumee. Send information to Maumee, O. Peter Kiefer 7jy2

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—Iron gray mare, weighs about 900 pounds, black mane and tail; is about 6 years old; lost one front shoe. Louis Milker, 624 Vinton st. A liberal reward if returned. 1jy6p

FOR RENT ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished front rooms for housekeeping and sleeping rooms, also unfurnished double parlors and bedroom; newly papered; for rent cheap. Apply at 428 Superior st or 132 Erie st. 1jy3p

FOR RENT—A suit of 5 rooms at 2015 Cherry st, inquire on premises. 9jy3p

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at $1 per week. Apply to Miss Purver, corner St Clair and Knapp sts. 11jy3p

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—Flat No 85, Jefferson st, cor Ontario; two floors, main and second, six rooms and bath; especially suited for physician's residence and office; $30. Also flat No 48 Ontario st; Norris flats; English basement, six rooms and bath; $22.50. Apply to F. J. scott, Hotel Madison 6ja n

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For city property, a 40 acre farm just outside the corporation under the influence of the lake air and well adapted for truck gardening and fruit. George E Pomeroy & Son, 414 Madison st 9jy1m

WANTED AGENTS.

PATENTEES want energetic agent for Toledo to handle valuable household invention; required in every house; territory free to responsible men who will employ canvassers and push; no money needed, but security required; also agents for other localities. Buckeye Mfg Co, Detroit, Mich 10jy6

AGENTS WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen, just patented the best household novelty of the day, sells at sight, pays agents $30 per cent send $1 for two doz sample order. State or U S right for sale. A bargain. Call or address Stout & Holmes, 515 Jefferson st 27jne

MISCELLANEOUS

LIEDSCHLACHER, 825 Lagrange st, will have an opening on Saturday, July 11; all are invited; a good time anticipated. 8jy4p

WANTED—To exchange, new two story 9 room house and lot, 3 blocks from High school, Bowling Green, O, for residence in Toledo. Auburndale preferred. Address E A Miller, 1101 Adams st, Toledo. 7jy6p

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; Now for sale for the first time. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; just opened up this week; buy a lot. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; lots for sale on monthly payments. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; a new addition south of Western ave. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; 12 minutes electric car ride from postoffice Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; is cheap for the money; get our prices. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension is beautifully located, high and dry. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension is well drained and in healthful neighborhood. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; title perfect; lots sold on warranty deed. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; abstract furnished to every purchaser. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; we have lots for sale at $225 each; cheap. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; we have lots for sale on time to suit. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension offers excellent inducements for investment. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension is a new 9th ward residence addition. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension is convenient for railroad men. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension is convenient for factory men. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension is convenient to elevators and lumber yards Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; take an electric car and look at the lots. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; $10 cash will secure you a lot. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; a cash payment and $5 monthly buys a lot. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; price and terms to suit everybody. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension is surrounded with business and homes. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; every lot is bound to increase in value. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; save $5 a month and own a home. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; prices will soon advance; invest now. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; lots $225 and upwards; all cheap. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; lots within the reach of all; come soon. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; has electric cars and electric lights. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; a splendid opportunity to make money. Irving B Hiett & Co.

WESTERN AVENUE Addition extension; we wish to sell every lot; see us soon. Irving B Hiett & Co.

DR. MINGOS has returned to Toledo and permanently located at the corner of Summit and Oak sts; will attend all calls; special attention to chronic diseases and female troubles; consultation free. 2jy1mp

WANTED—Everybody to insure their property in the old and tried Ohio Farmers' Insurance company; 43 years experience and $1,654,230.50 assets. Geo C Stahl, agt, 420 Adams st. 22jne1m

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE—Houses, stores, lots and farms for sale; houses and office rooms for rent. C C Gill H ("Bert") Dawson, 2 Drummond block, opposite post office 22jne2w

NOTICE—New line of carpets just received at Thompson's East Toledo furniture store, 109 Bridge st. 17jelm

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? If you do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7aprlyr

WANTED—The people to know that they can get anything they want in the line of stationary, art goods, cigars and tobacco, at Geo. T. Frey's, 611 Cherry st. 31janly

GEORGE W. MERRILL, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; deeds, leases, mortgages and all legal papers executed; special attention paid to collection of commercial paper. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Room 25 Law building, corner Superior and Madison sts. jan1tf

CISTERNS of all sizes in stock or made to order, delivered in any part of city; will set in position if desired. Phone 821. The Merrell Manufacturing Co, Curtis st. 3mayly

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—On household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, room 14 Worthington block, Adams and Superior sts. 16may tf

MONEY TO LOAN on farm or city property in large or small amounts at low rate of interest; will buy notes, bonds, mortgages on liberal terms Merrell & Eastell, 512 Madison st. 11jnely

FORCE OF HABIT.

Ethel (who has been sent up stairs to be punished)—For what I am about to receive, may I be truly thankful!—Life.

CITY NEWS.

There were 65 burials in Forest cemetery during June.

The taxes collected yesterday amounted to $12,853.54.

A fine clock now adorns the wall in the mayor's office.

Golden Egg Noodles fried is a dish fit for a prince.

Every democrat should attend to-morrow evening's primaries.

State board of equalization will probably conclude its labors next week.

Golden Egg Noodles. The finest on earth. Ask your grocer for them.

Maggie Nelson was arrested by officers Welsh and Sheehy this morning.

Officer Van Biskirk arrested Edward McCindy this morning for vagrancy.

Chas. Wagner took out a permit this morning to erect a $500 cottage on Indiana avenue.

Charles Sumner lodge, K. P., meets in the new Pythian castle this evening.

Woman's Aid Association and its friends go to Put-in-Bay to-morrow on an excursion.

Democratic primaries will be held to-morrow in the city and country from 4 to 8 p. m.

Lower Summit street was lined with vehicles last evening. The asphalt pavement brings out the drivers.

Several of the Methodist pastors of the city will attend the funeral of Rev. John Poucher at West Unity to-morrow.

Mrs. W. H. Alexander and Mrs. Morris will speak on missions at the Oliver Street Baptist church on Sunday evening.

Moonlight excursion to the lake on steamer Pastime every night, stopping at Presque Isle both ways; music and dancing all for 20c.

Our stock is always complete. Prices the very lowest. B. H. Broer, 606 S. St. Clair street.

J. P. Schlachter, at 825 Lagrange street, will have an opening on Saturday evening, July 11. All are invited. A good time is anticipated.

Judge Sala disposed of the following drunks in police court this morning: Henry Folger, $5 and costs; and John Matsers, $5 and costs.

The impression that the Y. M. C. A. drum corps has only four members, is incorrect. It is composed of 10 of the best drummers in the city.

For estimates on building and repairing cisterns, sewer connections, 'phone 972 or call on John Cavanaugh, corner Hicks and Twenty-second street.

Wm. Laugtry, John McGivvern and Wm. Dantzeli were arrested this morning by Officer Coder and locked up in the police station as suspicious persons.

Queen Victoria is not the oldest sovereign in Europe. But the most popular cigar in America is the Smokette that is sold everywhere for a nickle.

A special meeting of the R. R. Ladies' Aid society will be held at the home of Mrs. Baer, corner Walbridge and Maumee avenues, Friday evening, July 10.

The police court room was more quiet and orderly this morning than it has been for some time, as a result of Judge Sala's order to keep out uninterested parties.

The patrol wagon was called to Lagrange street, near the No. 1 engine house, this morning, to take home Wm. Harris, of 1809 Elm street, who had fallen in a fit.

In Justice Austin's court yesterday afternoon and this morning, the attachment cases against Frankfort, the Washington street grocer, who left town, were all continued.

Mrs. Pettrascek, wife of Valentine Pettrascek, living at the corner of Hamilton street and Junction avenue, was committed to the asylum to-day by Judge Millard.

Buckeye paints and varnishes are made in Toledo. Patronize home industry.

City Engineer Wickenden spent the morning on St. Clair street improvement, endeavoring to restore amicable relations between Contractor Streicher and the Consolidated.

Meet your friends at the depot with a carriage or coupe from the Crescent Livery Co. Phone 899.

Robison's men were at work all of last night fixing up Summit street for their electric machinery. In a few days the entire system will be in shape.

The district nomination of the order of Chosen Friends will meet in Toledo on August 7. A picnic and excursion on the next day to Put-in-Bay will be tendered by the members of the local council.

The David B. Hill club met last evening at Phenix hall, but did not elect officers as intended. The election will be held next Thursday night at Turners' hall. A constitution and by-laws were approved, and steps taken to increase the membership of the club.

Officers were elected last evening by Masonic Valley council, Chosen Friends, as follows: C. C., Harry Clark; V. C., S. Cohn; prelate, R. Warns; treasurer, E. Getsky; secretary, B. Horr; marshal, J. N. Isenberg; assistant marshal, M. Stockstell; district delegate, W. S. Sherman.

Henry Papke, aged 10 years, was arrested last night by Patrolman Zeims on a charge of assault and battery, sworn out by Henry Kuhl. It was only a case of small boy tricks, and he was given a lecsure by Judge Sala and discharged.

The case against Frank Taylor, Michael Boyle and Frank Vanderhoff, who were in the Erie street saloon row a few nights ago, was tried in the police court this morning. Boyle was discharged and Taylor and Vanderhoff each forfeited $15 bail.

Use Seyfang's New Process bread.

The Mutual Building and Loan association makes public its semi-annual statement. The report shows the association to be in a splendid condition. The Mutual Aid is one of the solid organizations of the city.

A graduate optician at M. Judd's.

District Deputy Samuel Emery, of No. 20, installed the officers of Concord lodge, No. 149, last evening, as follows: P. C., Geo. W. Heartley; C. C., Frank N. Weiser; V. C., Richard Hezer; M. G., Geo. W. Briggs; Prelate, E. L. Twing; I. G., Otto Kilves; O. G., Wm. Clague.

Fred Goulet, a Bridge street saloon keeper, was fined in police court this morning $10 and costs for kicking out and abusing Daniel Toomy, who refused to settle for a drink that Goulet had invited himself to take. Officer O'Brien made the arrest last night at the time of the assault.

French clocks at M. Judd's.

An alarm of fire from box 61, at the corner of Starr avenue and Bridge street, early this morning, called out the department to put out a blaze in a two-story frame house on Nevada street, and occupied by Robert Gerlock. Loss is estimated at $1,200; insurance, $800.

Robert Thompson, a deck-hand, was brutally assaulted last night by James Doner, James Mehan and Billy Sharpe on St. Clair street, in front of Thos. Boyd's boarding house. In police court this morning Doner was fined $5 and costs, Mehan the costs, and Sharpe $15 and costs.

Judd has the largest stock of diamonds.

The case of the Pennsylvania Railroad company against Daniel E. Bailey, et al., which had been assigned for hearing today in probate court was continued until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is an action to appropriate property on Water street between Ash and Buckeye.

Last night officer Crout had a lively tussle with two railroad men who were fighting on Summit street—he was handled rather rougely for a time, but succeeded in landing one of the offenders in the police station, the other one escaping. Chas. Collier, who was arrested, was fined $5 and cost for fighting and $5 and costs for resisting an officer.

Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

One of the most prominent bankers on Summit street said to a BEE this morning that he had read with a good deal of pleasure the interview with M. T. Maher in yesterday's BEE. It was right in line with the sentiments of the business men of the city. "Outside capital," he said, "has no rights in Toledo according to the theory laid down by the courts and local authorities."

Toledo Laundry Co., 332 Summit St.

Pat Dacy and Thomas Curran drank too much bad whiskey this morning, and about noon went into A. J. Smith's saloon on Bridge street and demanded of Smith to treat them to something to drink. On Smith's refusal, they attempted to lick him, threatening to kill him. Smith got away from them and telephoned to the police station for an officer. Officers Howard and Graham arrested Dacy and Curran and brought them in, placing a charge of disturbance against them.

The Midnight Terror.

Mothers know what it is; and strong men fear to listen to the ominous, brazen cough or bark which tells that Croup has attacked the little one. What you do must be done quickly—yes, at once. Dr. Hand's Cough and Croup Mixture is the safest, surest and best remedy to have in the house. Rev. D. E. Richards, pastor First Baptist church, Mansfield Valley, Allegheny county, Pa., writes thus: "Kindly send me a bottle of Colic Cure and Cough and Croup Mixture. Since we lived east and became acquainted with your medicine for babies, we cannot think of using anything else for our babies. Probably you will remember that I have sent twice before for Colic Cure and Cough and Croup Mixture since we are here."

For sale by R. C. Spohn, D. Harpster & Co., Bower & Friederich, Geo. C. Nill, Thos. Vanstone.

Examine the bargains in Lace Curtains at LAMSON'S.

CURTAINS, DRAPERIES	Don't fail to see what we offer in this department. Very low prices. LASALLE & KOCH.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To all our friends, patrons and buyers of dry goods. Our store closes Saturdays at 1 o'clock during July and August. Hoping this will meet with the kind consideration of and approval of the public, we would be pleased to have all make their purchases accordingly. We remain, Respectfully, LASALLE & KOCH.

Idlewild For Detroit and Belleisle Park, Saturday and Sunday, July 11th and 12th. For round trip Sunday 50c. Leaves her dock here at 8:30 a. m. Saturday and 9:00 a. m. Sunday; return leaving Detroit at 5 o'clock p. m.

Every lady should see what we offer in our Curtain department. LAMSON'S.

Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the C. K. of A. and A. O. H. and members of St. Patrick's parish and the citizens in general, will be held in St. Patrick's hall this (Friday) evening, July 10, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired as business of importance is to come before the meeting.

P. F. WHALEN, Sec.

See the bargains in silks at LAMSON'S.

A NINE ROUND MILL.

Frank Kelly, of This City, Knocked Out by Levack.

The Fight Occurred Last Night Just Across the Michigan Line—Other Sporting News.

In a barn just across the Michigan state line and a few rods off the Monroe turnpike, one of the fiercest prize fights fought in Toledo or vicinity for years occurred.

The principals were Mr. Frank Kelly of this city and Joseph Levack, of Saginaw. Kelly is employed as bartender at the Boody house, while Levack is a professional pug, who has had a couple of tilts heretofore with Kelly in each of which he was bested.

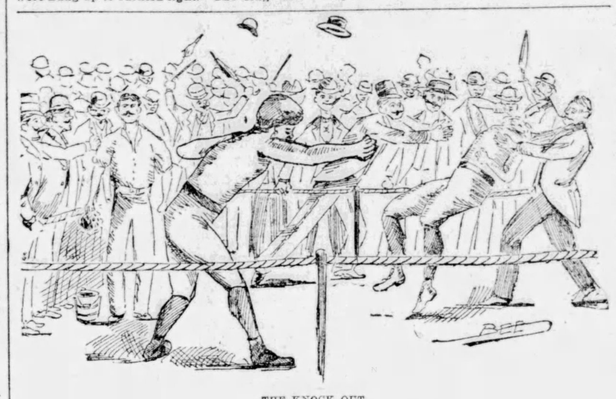
A few weeks ago the men and their friends got together and arranged for the fight which came off last night.

It was stipulated that the fight was to be for $25 a side, the winner to take the gate receipts, Marquis of Queensbury rules, to a finish, with four ounce gloves.

The site of the fight was selected and a couple of hundred tickets sold at $2 each. Yesterday afternoon the news of the coming fight was circulated on the street and although it reached the ears of the police department the location of the fight was so well guarded that it was a complete mystery.

The principals fearing arrest left for the scene of the fight early in the afternoon accompanied by their seconds.

At 10 o'clock everything was in readiness for the mill. The large barn floor where the men were to fight was arranged for the scrap, and lamps were hung up to furnish light. The ring was



THE KNOCK OUT.

exactly in the middle, and although the room was limited, everybody present got a good view of the go.

It was 11:15 when the men stepped into the ring.

Kelly stripped for the fray at 119½ and Levack at 118 pounds. Both men were in the pink of condition. But little time was wasted on preliminaries. Jon Fournier was selected as referee and Arthur Luce as time keeper. Kelly was seconded by his brothers, Warren and Timothy Kelly, and Phil Kerwin. Levacn by Frank Kelly and Dave Bartley.

The fight begun at 11:25 o'clock, with Kelly slightly the favorite.

First round—At the call of time both men sparring lightly into the ring and sparred for an opening. Kelly led for Levack's face but fell short. Levack countered lightly on Kelly's neck. Kelly forced Levack to his corner, and the round ended in a clinch.

Second round—At the call Kelly went at his antagonist hammer and tongs and forced the fighting. He landed a vicious right-hander on Levack's jaw and rapid infighting followed. Kelly was very aggressive.

Third round—Kelly again forced the fighting. After a little feinting by both men Kelly got in a corker on Levack's mouth, splitting his lip, and was awarded first blood. Both men were fighting desperately and the round ended in Kelly's favor.

Fourth round—Kelly jumped at his man and drove him into his corner, delivering blows rapidly on the Saginaw man, who seemed to be playing for Kelly to be outwinded. Kelly landed a few body blows but they seemed to lack force. The betting at the end of the fourth was 5 to 4 on Kelly, and it looked like a walk over for him.

Sixth round—Both men sparred cautiously and seemed winded. Not a blow of consequence was struck.

Seventh round—When time was called Levack for the first time went at his opponent in earnest. He got in a vicious uppercut and followed it by a right hander. Infighting closed the round.

Eighth round—Kelly showed signs of weakening and Levack forced the fighting, landing heavily on Kelly's face and body. The round ended by a clinch.

Ninth round—This round opened cautiously, both men sparring with much care. Kelly clinched and the referee ordered them to break away. As they did so Levack landed on Kelly's neck, knocking him down. The referee forgot himself by assisting Kelly to his feet. Levack went in to finish his man. He landed a terrific right-hander on Kelly's nose, knocking him across the ropes. He was bleeding terribly, and as it was evident that he would not respond in the time alloted his seconds threw up the sponge and the fight was awarded to Levack. The time of the fight was 40 minutes.

The winner took the gate receipts and the loser a purse of $15 which was raised for him.

Yesterday's Games

LEAGUE.

Pitchers—	R	H	E	SB	BB
Cleveland ..... Young—14	15	5	5	5	
Boston ..... Getzein—3	12	5	1	2	
Chicago ..... Gumbert—11	13	1	3	4	
Philadelphia ..... Cassian—3	8	5	0	3	
Cincinnati ..... Radbourne—11	16	2	4	3	
Brooklyn ..... Hemming—6	7	4	1	1	
Pittsburg ..... Galvin—7	8	3	4	4	
New York ..... Keefe—4	8	3	1	3	

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Baltimore ..... McMahon—5	11	2	6	1	
Louisville ..... Stratton.—0	6	0	0	0	
Washington ..... Freeman—8	10	5	3	6	
Columbus ..... Knell—7	7	3	3	7	
Boston ..... Buffinton—3	6	1	4	3	
St. Louis ..... Silvets—4	9	1	0	1	
Athletics ..... Chamberlain—5	11	0	3	4	
Cincinnati ..... Mains—3	3	5	2	4	

Professional Notes.

Baltimore is well up in the race.

Cincinnati is still in the eight hole.

Chicago is again nearly at the top of the ladder.

Toledo ought to be in the Western next year. There will be a chance.

Smith would have shut the Minneapolis club out had it not been for an error behind him. He made three hits in the game.

LONDON, July 10.—A report reached here last night that the fight between Ted Pritchard and Jem Smith for the championship of England and $10,000 had taken place. Pritchard, it was said, had won the fight after four fierce rounds, during which he had made a chopping block of Smith and had finally knocked him out. If the report proves true, Pritchard will be the first middle-weight belt holder since Sayers.

LONDON, July 10.—The truth of the report that the mon Pritchard is dead, as it is known that only half of the stake money has been put up and according to agreement, the men were not to fight until some time in August.

Among the Amateurs.

The Speranzas will play at Presque Isle every Sunday morning hereafter.

If there is any club under 17 years that think they can beat the Speranzas, let them come with all the boodle they have and sweat like good fellows.

The Speranzas accept the challenge of the Ivys Sunday, July 19, at Presque Isle at 10:30 a. m. for $5 a side. H. Lippert, manager, W. Leary, captain.

The Evening Stars accept the challange of the Broadways on the White Iron bridge grounds Sunday, July 12. If accepted answer through Saturday night's BEE.—H. Schmocle, captain.

The Speranza Jr.'s defeated the Golden Coins Wednesday by the score of 36 to 21. Batteries, Speranza Jr.'s, Ehle and Sturm; Golden Coins, Fliesshmann and O'Toole.

The Speranzas cannot play the Eight Ward Browns Sunday, July 12, on their grounds as they play the Foxes Sunday at Presque Isle, but will play them any other time they wish.

The Speranza Jr.'s defeated the Golden Coins by the score of 8 to 7. Batteries, Speranza Jr.'s, Copeland, Sturm and Jasleson; Golden Coins, Jordon, Mulvihill and big-eyed Flieshmann.

We, the Auburndales, accept the challenge of the Rogers for Sunday, July 19, at 2:30 p. m., to be played on the Auburndale grounds for $5 a side.—C. C. Shenweber, manager; E. C. Couture, president.

The Broadways have organized as follows: J. Falls, catcher; Geo. Neukom, pitcher and third base; P. Bet h, first base; H. Batch, second base; Aug. Kruse, third base and left field; J. McCarty, short stop; H. Broer, right field; Roy Browning, center field and pitcher; P. McKinley, center field.

Biliousness, constipation, torpid liver piles, cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills; 50 doses 25 cents. Samples free at druggists; by mail 25c. Miles Med. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Postponed Excursion.

The excursion to Put-in-Bay of the Ladies' Aid association for the benefit of Hotel Industry that was postponed on account of the accident to the City of Toledo, will be given Saturday, July 11. Tickets sold for the previous date will be honored. Tickets for sale at Van Stone's, I. N. Reed's, Brown, Eager & Hull's, The Criterion, Leland's art store and Spohn's drug store on Monroe street.

Always buy your Kid Gloves at LAMSONS'.

"In the battle of Leesburg—or Ball's Bluff, as you federals term it"—writes Major Fontaine, "we killed, wounded, captured or drowned about four federals to each man we had on the field. The memorable 21st day of October 1861, we had reported for duty in the morning only 1,700 men, for our little brigade was nearly decimated with that camp epidemic, the measles and not over half of the brigade could be moved on that account, and out of the 1,700 for duty 600 of them included the whole of the Thirteenth Mississippi and the artillery. And these did not fire a musket or gun all day, but marched and countermarched in and around Fort Evans during the whole time of the fight. This left us but 1,100 muskets, and from 11 a. m till 8 p. m. we kept up a steady fire of nothing but musketry. Not a single cannon shot was fired along our lines.

"Now, the federal loss, not counting a single wounded man, was 4,545. Do any of the histories say anything of this? They merely say: 'Colonel Stone crossed the Potomac and made a reconnoissance near Leesburg with a small body of federals, but was met by an overwhelming body of Confederates under General Evans and was driven back with great slaughter.'

"Does this come anywhere near the truth? It only leaves the mind of the youthful reader with the impression that the Confederates were there with a much greater force than the federals; and hence Colonel Stone had to retreat, and in doing so the Confederates fell upon them in great numbers and slaughtered them; while the plain truth is the federals, some 10,000 in all, were already in position on our side of the river when we discovered them, which was later in the day.

"When we attacked them they had ample men to have laid down their arms and tied us, hand and foot, but they were afraid to try it, and the treachery of one of their regiments caused us to lose more of our men than we otherwise would have done. Among those whose deaths were caused by their treachery was a son of Governor John J. Pettus, of Mississippi, and also the colonel of the Eighteenth Mississippi, E. R. Burt. The circumstances were these:

"We came upon them suddenly, and, taken by surprise, they hoisted a white flag at our demand to surrender and reversed their arms and surrendered. At this moment another regiment appeared on our right front and poured a deadly volley into us. We ooliqued our guns and returned their fire. As soon as we did so, and while the men were loading the surrendered regiment, within a few feet of us, raised their guns and gave a deadly volley. We charged at once without orders, and with bayonets and clubbed guns we gutted and brained the most of them, for their treachery and cowardly act almost made demons of us for the time being.

"The first regiment that had fired on us retreated to our main line and took position on the slope of the hill, with a thicket of laurel on their front. Our skirmish line advanced to the foot of the hill and took position in a small drain. I was in the drain, and our line of battle was some sixty yards in our rear, in a small skirt of timber on the brow of the hill. The first line of the federals was about sixty yards in front of our skirmish line. About 12 m. the firing began, and for eight hours it was steady, neither party giving back. Our skirmish line held its position in the drain, as it was below or under the line of fire and in no danger from our own men. After a few volleys had passed the skirmish line, finding they were in no danger from friends, opened a steady and deadly fire.

"The laurel thicket disappeared—cut down and blown away by the hurricane of bullets that swept the field. I fired some three hundred rounds that day, and after the first two or three shots I cooled down and took rest and fired cooly and deliberately at the buckle of the man in front of me, and I could hear the rattle of the bullets of our men as they at each volley crawled among the bluecoats, ten lines deep in our front, with a dull, heavy thud. I often thought of my friend Moore, so ruthlessly shot on the picket line, in violation of the agreement between the Confederate and federal troops, and likewise of his wife and little ones, as my eye glanced along the barrel of my rifle, and my arm would be more firm and steady.

"About four or five o'clock the federal lines were pushed forward a few yards and our skirmish line lost two or three men. As soon as it was dark the flash from the federal muskets would throw their sparks upon us. At about eight o'clock I heard the voice of our commander ring out loud and clear in these words:

"'Attention, all! Drive them into the Potomac or into hell! Charge them!'

"Our men gave a yell. I sprang as if touched by an electric shock and darted forward and sighted out a big lager beer bloated Dutchman, and though I was as fleet footed as most men, he outran me and plunged headlong over a bluff fifty feet high and, with many others, lit upon the rocks below a quivering mass. Many of our men came very near going over, too, in the darkness.

"A large canal boat was leaving the shore, loaded with fugitives. We poured a volley into one end of it and the human freight rolled from it like turtles from a log. It plunged forward, went under, and we saw it no more. The river was covered with a mass of struggling beings trying to reach the opposite shore, and we kept up a steady fire upon them as long as the faintest ripple could be seen.

"A deep silence then rested on the field, and it was 'all quiet along the Potomac.' Not a groan was heard. I sank upon the field with my comrades, exhausted, to sleep, and did not wake till the sun was high in the heavens the next day. When I awoke I gazed around me. Some of my comrades were standing around and they looked dazed. Their faces were swollen and black with burnt powder and their hair and whiskers scorched and singed from the flashes of their muskets. My limbs were so stiff and sore that I could hardly move. We soon learned that all the live federals on our side of the river were prisoners; that but few, if any, of all those who attempted to swim the river that memorable night to escape our fire ever did so."

Major Fontaine aided in burying the federal dead for several days, and he and the others of the burying party kept a strict account of all the bodies. He gives this as a truthful account of the battle from his standpoint as a Confederate soldier, told just as he saw it. It is a copy from his diary, written at the time.—N. Y. Herald.

STORY OF BALL'S BLUFF.

Major Fontaine, Scout and Author Handles the Historic Event in Hot Prose.

Certainly romantic is the following incident relating to the late war, and from it is evolved a most interesting narrative. In 1864 General Charles P. Mattocks, of Portland, Me., then major of the Seventeenth Maine infantry, while a prisoner in the Confederates' hands at Charleston, S. C., came near being exchanged for Major Lamar Fontaine, of Mississippi, the famous scout, song writer, hero of twenty-seven battles and victim of many wounds, who was a prisoner in the federal camp. The exchange, however, was not consummated, but twenty-seven years after they did have an exchange—of letters.

And in this correspondence, which was quite recent, Fontaine gives the following graphic, thrilling account of the engagement at Ball's Bluff, on the Potomac, soon after the first Bull Run battle, in which the gallant Union General and ex-United States Senator Baker was killed. There have been numerous version of that affair from the federal side, but this narrative of Fontaine's, coming as it does from a reliable, brainy, earnest and brave actor in that fateful drama on the Confederate side, is a new and interesting revelation. This account, through the courtesy of General Mattocks and the consent of its author, I am enabled to present to the public:

It Doesn't Take All Day

To get anywhere from the Sturtevant House, which is located corner of Broadway and 29th St., N. Y. This is of importance to those who come to New York to spend a few days, within easy reach of all points of interest.

Remnants of Wool Dress Goods cheap a LAMS